The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

The Tariff Bill Passed by the House.

The Tax on Whisky 90 Cents per Gallon.

The Postoffice and Army Appropriation Bills Passed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 23, 1875.

SENATE.

Equalizing Bounties.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the House bill to equalize bounties of soldiers who served in the late war.

Another Rebellion Looming Up.

Mr. SPENCER presented a memorial of Republican members of the General Assembly of Alabama, addressed to the President and Congress, claiming that the change made by the Alabama Legislature in the penal code of the State made a system of involuntary servitude for African citizens, that 93,000 Republican voters were disfranchised by political legislation, that Democrats proposed acts amounting to a practical nullification of the Constitutional amendments, and, finally, asking Congress to empower the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain contingencies in order to preserve the public peace in the Southern States. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Postoffice Appropriation Bill.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Postoffice Appropriation bill, the pending question being whether the section in the bill as it came from the House repealed the act of June 1st, 1872, authorizing the Pacific Mail contract, should be stricken out.

After debate, a vote was taken on the question of striking out the repealing clause, and resulted: Yeas 11, nays 52. The action of the House repealing the contract of 1872 for additional subsidy was concurred in.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted a report on the question whether the contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for semi-monthly China mail service is still obligatory on the United States. The committee reports that in their opinion the Government is not bound in law to carry this contract into effect. The main reason assigned for this conclusion is that the company did not furnish the ships required for the additional service at the proper time, and that the Postmaster General had no lawful authority to accept the vessels when they were tendered, and his action cannot bind the Government.

Army Appropriation Bill.

The Postoffice Appropriation bill having been read the third time and passed, the Senate took up the Army Appropriation bill.

The amendments proposed by the Committee on Appropriations were disposed of as follows:

Striking out the proviso that hereafter when troops or officers change stations their families shall receive transportation over land grant and subsidized railroads which receive no payments from the United States. Agreed to.

Increasing the appropriation for hire of quarters for officers and troops, safekeeping of stores, &c., from $1,400,000 to $1,500,000. Agreed to—yeas 26, nays 24.

Striking out the proviso that no part of the money for the purchase and manufacture of clothing, preserving and repacking stock, &c., shall be paid for the use of any patent process for the preservation of cloth from moth or mildew. Rejected.

Increasing the appropriation for the manufacture of metallic ammunition for small arms from seventy-five thousand to one hundred thousand dollars. Agree to.

Appropriating twenty thousand dollars for overhauling and repairing ordnance, protecting armament in sea coast defences, dismounting guns, &c. Agreed to.

Increasing the appropriation for the manufacture at national armories of the new model breech-loading musket and carbine adopted upon the recommendation of the Board of Officers convened under the act of June 6th, 1872, from one hundred thousand to two hundred thousand dollars. Agreed to.

Excepting District Attorneys and clerks of courts of the United States from the operation of the clause providing that hereafter only actual traveling expenses shall be allowed to any person holding employment or appointment under the United States. Agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN submitted as an additional section the bill which passed the House on the 6th of January last, for the relief of certain States and Territories on account of ordnance stores issued to them during the civil war, which provided that all issues of arms and ordnance stores made to States and Territories between the first day of January, 1861, and the ninth of April, 1865, having been made for the maintenance and preservation of the Union, the Secretary of War may credit the several States and Territories with the sum charged to them respectively for arms and other ordnance stores. Agreed to.

Mr. HARVEY submitted an amendment authorizing the expenditure of fifty thousand dollars before the end of the present fiscal year for supplies when it may be found to the advantage of the Government to purchase immediately. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. BOGY, the whole clause relating to the payment of railroads was stricken out, with the understanding that the matter should go to a committee of conference, with the view of perfecting a section.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole agreed to.

It was then read a third time and passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Tariff Bill.

Upon a motion of Mr. DAWES, the House agreed to take up the Tariff bill. All amendments to the eighth section were voted down, after which Mr. DAWES offered an additional section, exempting bolting cloth from duty, and savings bank receipts from stamp tax, which was adopted.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE offered an additional section, reimposing the income tax, and providing machinery for its collection, which was adopted by the following vote:—ayes 114, noes 87. The section provides that three per cent. shall be collected on incomes between three and ten thousand dollars, and five per cent. upon incomes above ten thousand dollars.

Mr. KELLOGG moved to strike out the enacting clause, which would have defeated the whole bill, but which was rejected—ayes 102, nays 113.

Mr. COTTON offered an amendment as an additional section, providing for a tax of ten cents per pound on tea and two cents on coffee. Rejected.

After the adoption of an amendment providing for a tax of one-tenth of one per cent. on all sales of gold and stocks, Mr. DAWES moved to strike out the enacting clause, which was carried. He then moved that the Committee of the Whole rise, and that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to report it back with a tax on whisky at ninety cents, with the sugar and tobacco clauses as amended in Committee of the Whole, and with the ten per cent. horizontal section retained.

Mr. DAWES subsequently withdrew the motion to recommit.

Mr. COX moved that the House concur in the action of the Committee of the Whole striking out the enacting clause. The yeas and nays were ordered on this motion.

The House refused to concur with the Committee of the Whole in striking out the enacting clause—ayes 106, nays 150—and the bill stands recommitted to the Committee of the Whole.

Report of the Louisiana Investigating Committee.

Mr. G. F. HOAR, chairman of the Special Committee on Louisiana Affairs, made a report, closing with the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Both branches of the Legislature of Louisiana have requested the select committee of the House to investigate the circumstances attending the election and returns thereof in the State for the year 1874; and

WHEREAS, Said Committee has unanimously reported that the Returning Board of that State, in canvassing and compiling said returns, and promulgating the results wrongfully, applied an erroneous rule of law, by reason whereof persons were awarded in the House of Representatives seats to which they were not entitled, and persons entitled to seats were deprived of them.

Resolved, That it is recommended to the House of Representatives of Louisiana to take immediate steps to remedy said injustice, and to place the persons rightfully entitled to their seats.

Resolved, That William P. Kellogg be recognized as the Governor of the State of Louisiana until the end of the term of office fixed by the Constitution of that State.

The majority and minority reports were ordered printed.

As the result of a colloquy between members as to which was the majority report and which the minority report, it may be stated that all members of the committee report against the action of the Returning Board; that Messrs. Foster, Phelps, Potter and Marshall unite in the majority report that there was no general intimidation in the State, but a free and fair election, which resulted in favor of the Conservatives, who were deprived of the result by a wrongful action of the Returning Board; that Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler and Frye unite in a minority report, and that Mr. Foster assents with Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler and Frye to a compromise recognizing Kellogg as Governor, and giving the majority in the House to the Conservative delegates.

The majority report in the case of Alabama was presented by Mr. Coburn, chairman of the select committee, and the views of the minority by Mr. Buckner. They were ordered printed.

Mr. COBURN made an effort to get up what is known as the "caucus force bill" reported by him last week, and Mr. SMITH (New York) made an effort to get up the Constitutional amendment to regulate the election of President and Vice President, but Mr. DAWES pressed action on the Tariff bill, and succeeded.

The Tariff Bill.

The House then, at 12 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, Mr. Hale, of Maine, in the chair, all debate on the bill being limited to one hour. The pending question was a proviso offered by Mr. Harris (Vt.) to the fifth section. Rejected.

Mr. DAWES moved an additional section providing that nothing in the act of the 8th of February last, the "Little Tariff Act," shall be construed as imposing any duty on bolting cloths heretofore admitted free of duty, nor to require the use of a stamp on the payment of money entered in savings bank pass books. Adopted.

Mr. BECK moved as an addition to that section that where silk goods contain more than two per cent. in quantity of some other materials, there shall be a reduction of ten per cent. of duty. Rejected.

Mr. HATHORN offered an amendment to tax imported mineral water, and spoke in support of it. Adopted.

Mr. CONGER spoke in favor of an amendment to be offered to place gilling twine on the free list.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE offered an additional section imposing an income tax of three per cent. on all incomes between $3,000 and $10,000, and five per cent. on all incomes exceeding $10,000.

Mr. HOTCHKISS declared that such a provision would necessitate 1,500 additional officers, and $1,500,000 additional cost.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS moved to amend Mr. Loughridge's amendment by providing for the appointment of assessors. Rejected—48 to 99.

Mr. FORT moved an amendment requiring the duties formerly performed by assessors in connection with the income tax to be performed by collectors of internal revenue. Rejected—72 to 77.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) offered an amendment providing that a tax on dividends, &c., shall be paid by corporations. Adopted.

Mr. Loughridge's amendment as thus amended was adopted—144 to 86.

Mr. YOUNG moved to amend the income tax section by requiring all collectors in States and Territories to be citizens of such States or Territories. Adopted.

Mr. PHILLIPS moved an additional section imposing an additional tax of one-half of one per cent. on national bank notes and one-tenth of one per cent. on sales of gold.

Mr. BUCKNER offered as a substitute for Mr. Phillips' amendment a section providing that after the 1st of July next a tax of one-tenth per cent. shall be imposed on all sales of stocks, bonds, gold and silver bullion, coin and other securities. The substitute was agreed to—105 to 58.

Mr. DAWES then moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. Carried—110 to 34.

The committee rose and reported that action to the House, whereupon Mr. DAWES moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to report it back with the whisky section taxing whisky hereafter to be made (not stock on hand) ninety cents a gallon, leaving tobacco and sugar and the ten per cent. sections in the bill.

On a vote by tellers, the vote was announced as 104 to 91, but before the question was decided, Mr. GARFIELD suggested to Mr. Dawes to withdraw the motion and let the bill go back to the Committee of the Whole, to which suggestion Mr. Dawes assented. He withdrew the motion, and said he would let the House take the responsibility of concurring with the action of the Committee of the Whole in striking out the enacting clause. If the House concurred in that action, it would be an end of the bill. He desired to explain his motive in the motion he had made, but he was met with objections, and was not permitted to explain.

The House then proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on striking out the enacting clause, and it was agreed to—yeas 106, nays 150.

The House thereupon again went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed consideration of the bill.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, a section was added allowing tobacco manufacturers to use licorice and other ingredients free of duty.

The committee rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House.

Mr. DAWES thereupon proceeded to address the House on the necessity of providing for the deficit in the Treasury, and spoke of the impossibility of framing any revenue bill that would satisfy all sections and all interests. He offered as a substitute for the bill one taxing whisky, to be hereafter made ninety cents a gallon, tobacco and sugar as in the amended bill, and restoring the ten per cent. on manufactured goods, and on that he moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered—yeas 133, nays 114.

The substitute was agreed to—yeas 131, nays 111.

The question then recurred on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, on which he moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded by the necessary two-thirds, and the bill was then passed—yeas 123, nays 113.

The following is the text of the bill as passed:

That from and after the date of the passage of this act, there shall be levied and collected on all distilled spirits thereafter produced in the United States, a tax of ninety cents on each proof gallon, or wine gallon when below proof, to be paid by the distiller, owner or person having possession thereof before removal from the distillery or or bonded warehouse, and so much of section 3,251 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as is inconsistent is hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. That section 3,368 of the Revised Statutes be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words "twenty cents a pound" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "twenty-four cents a pound." Provided that section 3,394 of the Revised Statutes be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the word "five" whenever it occurred therein, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "six," and by striking out the word "sixty" and inserting "seventy-five" [increasing the duty on cigars from $5 to $6 a thousand and on cigarettes from $2.50 to $2.75—Reporter.] Provided that the increase of tax herein provided for shall not apply to tobacco, cigars or cigarettes on which tax under the existing law shall have been paid when this act takes effect.

SEC. 3. That on all molasses, concentrated molasses, tank-bottoms, syrup of sugar-cane juice, melada, and on sugar according to the Dutch standard of color imported from foreign countries, there shall be levied, collected and paid, in addition to the duties now imposed in schedule G, section 2,504 of the Revised Statistics, an amount equal to 25 per cent. of said duties as levied upon the several articles and grades herein designated. Provided that concentrated melada, or concrete, shall hereafter be classed as sugar, dutiable according to the color of the Dutch standard, and melada shall be known and defined as an article made in the process of sugar making, being cane juice boiled down to the sugar point and containing all the sugar and molasses resulting from the boiling process, without any process of purging or clarification, and any and all productions of sugar cane imported in bags, mats, baskets or other than tight packages shall be considered sugar, and dutiable as such. And, provided further, that of the drawback on the refined sugars exported, allowed by section 3,019 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, only one per cent. of the amount so allowed shall be retained by the United States.

SEC. 4. That so much of section 2,503 of the Revised Statutes as provides that only ninety per centum of the several duties and rates of duty imposed on certain articles therein enumerated by section 2,504 shall be levied, collected and paid, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the several duties and rates of duty prescribed in said section 2,504 shall be and remain as by that section levied, without abatement of ten per centum, as provided in section 2,503.

SEC. 5. That the increase of duties provided by this act shall not apply to any goods, wares or merchandise actually on shipboard and bound to the United States or or before the tenth day of February, 1875, nor any such goods, wares or merchandise on deposit in warehouses or public stores at the date of the passage of this act.

SEC. 6. Provides that nothing in the act of February 8th, 1875 (the "Little Tariff Act") shall be construed to impose any duty on bolting cloths heretofore admitted free of duty, or to require the use of stamps on entries of receipts in pass books of savings banks.

The House then adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Feb. 24, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle States, falling, followed by rising, barometer, southerly winds, slightly warmer, cloudy or rainy weather.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

The Examination of Witnesses for the Prosecution Concluded.

NEW YORK, February 23, 1875.

The Brooklyn City Court room was packed this morning with spectators almost as soon as the doors were thrown open, and the corridors were filled with a dense crowd struggling to gain admittance. Judge Neilson looked fresh after his three days' rest, and the counsel appeared recruited. The defendant bustled into the Court room, accompanied by his wife, who sat along side of Edward Beecher and his wife and another lady. Mrs. Moulton entered with ex-Judge Fullerton and her uncle, Mr. J. P. Robinson. Mrs. Tilton was, as usual, seated beside her female friends, and Mr. Tilton occupied his customary place.

Mrs. Moulton Again on the Stand.

When the Court was declared open, Mrs. Moulton resumed the stand, and her cross-examination was continued by Mr. Evarts. She testified: I said in my direct examination that I brought Mrs. Woodhull to my house three or four times; I remember bringing her three times, but not the fourth; I recollect visiting her on one occasion with Mr. Tilton, but I think I did not bring her on that occasion to the house; I have no recollection of the time of day when I went to Mrs. Woodhull's with Mr. Tilton, nor can I tell what time I got back; think I made only a short call upon her; I cannot remember the year in which I visited her; think all my visits where in the same year, but whether in the year on the calendar or in the space of the year I do not know; I have given you all that I know of

My Visits to Mrs. Woodhull's House

on all other occasions except when Mr. Tilton accompanied me; I brought Mrs. Woodhull to my house; don't remember if I took her back, but I think I did; I do not remember going on any other errands in regard to this business, either at my husband's or Tilton's request. George C. Robinson is an uncle of mine, and a member of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson, and brother of Jeremiah P. Robinson; the conversation with George C. Robinson, which I have related, was in the beginning of the trouble; I think it was in the fall of 1871; I think I reported the interview I had with Mr. Tilton shortly after to Mr. Moulton. The conversation with Mr. Tilton was in August, when Moulton was about to make his statement to the committee. He spoke angrily to Frank about not making his statement before the committee. I heard angry words from where I was in the back room, and went in and reproved him. I may have called Tilton

A Villain

on that occasion. I went to Narragansett in July, and think I remained there six weeks. I was sick there all the time. I remember my husband coming there, but at what time in the same month I do not know. I remember meeting Mrs. Dennis at Newport in 1873 and 1874. She was acquainted. I do not recollect, and am sure I never told her that Beecher was an innocent man, or words to that effect.

Mr. Evarts concluded his cross-examination here, and Mr. Fullerton began the redirect examination. The witness replied: I had a conversation with George C. Robinson after Beecher's frequent visits to my husband. Robinson was a member of Plymouth church. These visits to Mrs. Woodhull were caused by her

Threats to Publish the Scandal Story.

The last time I saw Mrs. Woodhull was when she came to the house to ask Frank to assist her to raise some money. This was after the publication of the story. Beecher was at dinner in our house in 1871. Mrs. Woodhull was also there. This was after the latter's threat to publish the story. I think it was Moulton who first spoke to me about being a witness in this case after the suit was brought. When I kissed Beecher I was sorry at the anguish he exhibited. He was crying, and I was crying, and I felt as if I was

In the Presence of Death.

I thought that I should never see him again, as I was afraid he was about to commit suicide. I remember also on Friday evening Beecher came into the room, very much depressed, and I put my hands on his shoulder, and said: "Frank, take care of this good man." On the evening I kissed Beecher on the forehead I told Frank when he returned of the interview and what I had done. Tilton used to visit our house in Clinton street frequently, and took his meals there regularly until after July, 1870. The short statement of my husband was a subject of conversation between him and Beecher in July, 1874. My husband said, "Do you consider this statement an honorable one?" and Mr. Beecher said he did. On one occasion, at a meeting in our house, when Moulton, Woodruff, Moulton's father, and some other gentlemen were present, I was also there, and advised that Moulton should make a short statement. I suggested a short statement, in order that Beecher might explain the matter to the church. I said:

"Give the Old Man Another Chance."

I did not want Frank to tell the story. Mrs. Dennis resides at Newport, R. I., but I did not, in my conversations with her, communicate any portion of the story.

Mr. Fullerton concluded his re-direct examination here, and Mr. Evarts began the cross-examination. The witness replied: I am sure I told my husband about my act on the evening I kissed Beecher on the forehead.

This ended Mrs. Moulton's testimony, and she retired.

Mrs. Carey Cross-Examined.

Mr. Evarts said he had brought Mrs. Katy Carey for further cross-examination. This witness then took the stand, Mr. Beach protesting that she was not his witness. He also stated that he here rested his case with the testimony of Mrs. Moulton. Mrs. Carey was then cross-examined.

This closed the examination of witnesses for the prosecution, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····A cow was stolen from the yard of Mr. Alex Byers, at the corner of Lincoln and Western avenues, Allegheny, on Monday night.

····Joseph Lofink, Jr., of Allegheny, was yesterday held to bail by Mayor Phillips for trial on a charge of selling liquor on election day.

····A committee from the Legislature, consisting of some thirty members, will make a tour of the State Institutions in this vicinity on Friday and Saturday.

····On Saturday night, John Kelso, Jr., son of John Kelso, proprietor of the Mountain City House, at Cumberland, was killed by falling from a train of cars at Sand Patch tunnel on the Connellsville railroad.

····Mr. Isaac Lehurder, a clothier on Sixth street, accidentally fell through a trap door of Tate, Munden & Tate's plumbing store on Liberty street, and was very badly bruised, and was rendered insensible yesterday.

····Wm. Fitzjames, Alice Fitzjames and Bridget Rooney, the parties noticed as having been detected in the act of stealing metal from the railroad by Chief Ross, had a hearing yesterday morning and were held to bail for trial.

····The ladies of the Sandusky street Baptist church, Allegheny, have just sent a well-filled box of clothing to the Nebraska sufferers. A second box is now being filled. Any persons wishing to aid in the good work will please leave their packages with the sexton at the church before Saturday next.

····An unknown man was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad at a point between Manor and Irwin station, about eight o'clock yesterday morning, by being run over by the Cincinnati express. He had stepped off one track and on the other to allow the eastern bound freight train to pass when he was struck by the express, which came up behind him, as stated.

····We learn from a private dispatch to a lady in this city that a daughter of the late Dr. R. A. Wilson, of this city, died at New York yesterday, and is to be brought to this city for interment. The funeral will proceed from the Union Depot on the arrival of the train, about 2 P. M. to-morrow. We are not advised which of the two daughters of Dr. Wilson is referred to in the dispatch.

····On Monday evening the house of Mr. A. W. Erwin, at No. 14 Esplanade street, was entered by thieves, while the family was at supper, and a pocket-book containing $50, stolen. The thieves ransacked the drawers pretty well, but missed one drawer, which contained about $800 worth of jewelry. The thieves entered and departed by the front door, and left no clue.

····Sharpsburg borough has elected the following officers: Burgess, H. J. Wright, R.; Council, M. McNamara, D., G. R. B. Robinson, R., John Pfusch, R., Peter Prager, D., Wm. C. Smith, D., Jacob Keil, D., School Directors, Wm. Collier, R., H. F. Dunham; Constable; H. J. McGivern, R.; Assessor, A. McNamara, D., Judge of Election, John L. Hays, R.; Auditor, R. A. Roach, D.

····A bold attempt was made on Saturday night last to rob the house of Alexander Stuart, at Springdale, on the West Penn Railroad. The burglars battered the doors open with a locust post and gained entrance, but before succeeding in getting anything, they were frightened off by one of Mr. Stuart's daughters, who raised an alarm by blowing a blast from a dinner horn from an upstairs window.

PERSONAL.

***Rev. J. J. McIlyar lectures at Sharpsburg on Sunday evening on the "Influence of Secret Societies on Religion."

***City officials Snodgrass and Magee, and Dr. Gross and others have gone to Washington City. They left yesterday morning over the P., W. & B. R. R.

***W. A. Herron, Postmaster Negley, Collector Davis and A. F. Brockmeyer are in Washington city.

SECOND EDITION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Report of the Louisiana Investigating Committee.

They Recommend Non-interference in the Affairs of the State.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 23, 1875.

Compromise with Rebels.

Many important facts have been definitely ascertained by the magnanimity on the part of the Democrats in offering a compromise with the Louisiana rebels—for the White League Democrats are in actual armed rebellion against the United States. The organization has not laid down its arms or disbanded as ordered by the President in his September proclamation. The arms were taken by force from the United States, and are held in defiance of and used against United States authorities.

The Magnanimity

of the National Government in offering to treat with these rebels is thus made apparent, and the important fact that when it comes to actual fighting the Northern Democrats and the Southern Union men will go precisely as they did in 1861—with the Union. Hundreds of private letters and telegrams have been received here from business men in all the principal cities North and South who never voted the Republican ticket urging a peaceful settlement of the Southern question, *stating that if the White Leaguers will not have peace they are for putting them down in a way that will keep them down forever, and without an hour's delay!*

The War Democrats

are in fact keeping themselves in the background. They, like all good Republicans, prefer a peaceful settlement, but if worse comes to worst they will, as before, be found on the right side.

Strength of the White League.

Well informed Southern Republicans estimate the immediate available force of the White League throughout the South at about one hundred thousand. The organization could perhaps put that number of well drilled armed men into the field quicker than the National Government. But the Union element in the South, white and black, is a thousand times stronger than in 1861.

The Iron Clad Lobby.

The Iron Clad Lobby is likely to come to grief this session. Senate bill 141 "for the relief of certain contractors" has been defeated in the House. Hon. Wm. Lawrence, chairman of the Committee on War Claims, says it will, if passed, take from three to five million dollars from the Treasury; that the Government holds a receipt in full for the claims in question, and furthermore, that the Court of Claims has decided against them.

In the face of all this, however, the lobby has the effrontery to push its bill in Congress for further payment. It will scarcely pass this session, though further efforts are likely to be made.

The Habeas Corpus Act.

The best informed Congressmen and others here are of the opinion that in spite of the odds against them, the White League Democrats will precipitate another rebellion, unless Congress re-enacts the Habeas Corpus law. The White League Democrats now visiting this city—and there are quite a number of them—do not seem to realize that their party is hopelessly divided in the South, while in the North their wing has not even a foothold. They mercilessly put down all party dissensions at home with the bayonet, torch, revolver or bowie-knife, and think as a matter of course that all Northern Democrats are with them—to the bitter end. Were it not a party measure very many of the most respectable Democrats would vote for the *habeas corpus* act. It seems to be generally admitted that unless this all important measure is revived, the White League wing of Democracy will precipitate another rebellion.

DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, February 23, 1875.

Report on the Louisiana Troubles.

The undersigned, a majority of the Committee on the State of the South, respectfully report: That they cannot agree to the report made to the committee by Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler and Frye. The laws inimical to the colored people of Louisiana, referred to in this report, have been repealed for years. Except during the schism of Governor Warmoth in 1872, the Republican party has long had control of the machinery of the State. The late registration shows an excess of the colored over the white voters, giving 90,781 colored to 76,823 whites. In the absence of any direct evidence that the late election was not free and fair, the assumption of the minority that enough colored voters must therefore have been prevented from voting at the late election—by the recollection of the Colfax and Coushatta killing, if the causes and circumstances of which are disputed, and by other riots which occurred years before, have changed the result of the election throughout the State—is an assumption so violent, when it is recollected that both these parishes elected the full Kellogg ticket by increased Republican majorities, as not to be received if any other cause for the vote of the State can be found. Such causes exist and are obvious. Among them are:

First. The registration was incorrect and exceeded the true colored vote. The registration was wholly in the hands of the Kellogg officials, with whom the Republican committee, with United States Marshal Packard at their head, co-operated. In only three parishes did Republican supervisors of registration make any complaint of unfair or insufficient registration. On the other hand, very great complaint was made by the Conservatives, who specified, with proof, 5,200 cases of conceded false registration in New Orleans alone, and those Conservatives who had been co-operating in joint party committee to secure a fair registration gave up the effort in despair. The census of 1870—the correctness of which is not impeached—showed 87,076 whites and 89,913 colored males over twenty-one years of age. All statistics and evidence before us indicated no change in this proportion in favor of the colored voters. Yet the registration of colored voters exceeded by 4,000 the total number of colored adult males returned by the census, while the registration of white voters was 10,000 less.

Second. The whole number of votes registered was 167,604. Of these 146,523 voted. This is a larger proportion of registered voters than usually vote in any of the Northern States. In an agricultural State, sparsely settled, where long journeys had often to be made to reach the polls, it is unreasonable to suppose that a greater proportion of registered blacks would have voluntarily turned out to sustain the Government under which the prosperity of the State and their wages and the value of their shares of production had steadily declined, than usually vote at elections North or South.

Third. 1874 was a year of political change, in which the vote throughout all the States was seriously affected against the Republican party, a change resulting largely from the financial distress of the people, and which should, therefore, naturally have been even greater in Louisiana than elsewhere.

Fourth. It became the interest of the Conservatives, at least at the last election, not to intimidate, but to acquire by every fair means the colored vote. Parties who were alleged to have threatened blacks even with the refusal of employment were subject to prompt arrest. It was known that pretexts would be sought to deprive the Conservatives of the result if they prevailed in the election. It was, therefore, their interest to avoid giving any such pretexts. Accordingly they determined everywhere to co-operate with and conciliate the blacks. They voted down the propositions or suggestions which were made in the early part of the campaign for a refusal to employ those colored voters who would not co-operate with them and generally sought by combining with the colored voters to carry the election. Local combinations against the Kellogg candidates were made in many parishes by men of all parties and colors. In several parishes a Union ticket of colored and Conservative voters was voted for and elected. An intelligent colored witness testified that he "desired a better Government," and to that end "was willing to swallow a white man if the white men would swallow the colored." These causes and feelings naturally united to swell the Conservative vote in such localities as indicated by the returns.

Fifth. The entire want of any direct evidence to show any general intimidation of colored voters. Of course, in so large a State, it would be impossible that there should be no instance of refusal to employ or of intimidation. Such occur in every State.

But the evidence certainly indicates no general intimidation of colored voters, and that such intimidation as did exist in the State was rather in the interest of the Republicans than of the Conservatives. The United States Marshals, whose chief was Chairman of the Republican State Committee, armed in some cases with blank warrants of arrest, and aided by Federal troops, made constant arrests before election, but not afterwards. The oversight of the election and returns were in the hands of Governor Kellogg's officials. Their account and return did show twenty-nine majority of members of the Lower House elected by the Conservatives, without any protest whatever except in three parishes, although it was their province and duty to protest in any case where violence and intimidation or fraud existed. Indeed, the direct evidence as to the election of 1874, as well as the circumstances, clearly indicate a peaceable and fair election. In fact, after the visit of the first committee, and the revisit of the special committee, the Kellogg party, with all their machinery for collecting evidence, were unable to produce in the entire State more than half a dozen persons to testify to anything impeaching the freedom and fairness of the late elections who were not office-holders or connected with office-holders. Against such facts, it seems to us idle to assume that disturbances so vividly pictured by the minority could have kept up throughout their State such a feeling of intimidation as would justify the assumption that but for that feeling the State would have gone Republican. All experience shows that the result of the election in 1874 in Louisiana, as returned to the Returning Board, was natural, and to be only accounted for by the reasons we have given.

We hold, therefore, that in November, 1874, the people of the State of Louisiana did fairly have a free, peaceable and full registration and election, in which a clear Conservative majority was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature, of which majority the Conservatives were deprived by the unjust, illegal and arbitrary action of the Returning Board.

To the resolution reported to the House from the committee as to the action of the Returning Board, we all agreed. We understand the committee to be unanimous in finding the fact that the action of the Returning Board has defeated the will of the people as expressed by them at the polls on the 3d of November, 1874. The people then elected to the Lower House of their Legislature a majority of Conservative members. A portion of the Conservative members thus elected were refused their certificates. This is an act of great injustice to the individuals, of the gravest danger to the State and free government, and ought to be immediately corrected by any power competent to correct it.

The resolution recommending the recognition of Governor Kellogg is based upon the general impression, not upon evidence. On this point no testimony was taken, either by the committeee or any part of it. Kellogg may or may not have been elected in 1872, but there is no evidence to show the fact; or if there be, it has been neither sought nor found by this committee.

Messrs. Foster and Phelps think that popular belief, taking both Conservative and Radical circles, inclines on the whole to justify Kellogg's and Penn's claims, and that as Kellogg is and has been acting Governor of Louisiana for the past two years, to deny his right and install another in his place after this lapse of time might involve incalculable mischief to the legal and political interests of the State. To avoid the mischief and confusion of change, a majority of the citizens of Lonisiana seem willing to accept as a compromise Kellogg's recognition and the restoration to the Conservatives of control of the Lower House. For these reasons Messrs. Foster and Phelps do not wish to oppose the recommendation that the administration of Governor Kellogg be recognized. Neither in view of the fact that they know nothing of the merits of the case as judged by competent evidence do they wish to be understood as urging it. They only wish to record their agreement with those of their associates who believe such compromise might, by making the termination an uncertainty in Louisiana, be on the whole less intolerable than the present situation of that distressed people. But to any resolution recognizing Kellogg, Messrs. Potter and Marshall are utterly opposed. They find nothing to justify the belief that Kellogg was elected. That he seized the Government by the aid of Federal troops, through a void and fraudulent order, which prevented the counting and return of votes, should be a standing presumption against him. When the people outraged by the abuses of his Government had successfully regained the office he had usurped, he was again reseated by Federal power. Through powers of law, by which he had intrenched himself, he once more sought to nullify the choice of the people in the late elections, and to that end called on Federal troops to break up the meeting of the Legislature. For Congress to recognize usurpation so gross and so oppressive, is, they think, to establish a precedent by which, under pretexts that can readily be found, any State Government may be overthrown, the will of the people nullified, fraud and violence made permanent and republican forms perverted to destroy liberty. In their judgment, all that is needed in Louisiana is to withdraw the Federal troops and leave the people of that State to govern themselves.

CHARLES FOSTER,
WM. WALTER PHELPS,
CLARKSON POTTER,
SAMUEL S. MARSHALL.

The Proposed Compromise

between the Conservatives and Republicans in Louisiana is not yet settled. The President to-day had an interview with Representative Wheeler, and afterward sent for Marshal Packard, requesting him to confer with Mr. Wheeler. As the Legislature will adjourn on the 4th of March, Mr. Wheeler telegraphed to Gov. Kellogg, as preliminary to a settlement, whether he would call an extra session of the Legislature.

A private telegram to a Representative from Louisiana, received to-night, says Kellogg is reluctant to call an extra session. The Conservative Committee now here are still anxious that an accommodation may be effected, though the prospect is not promising.

The New Mint.

The Finance Committee to-day agreed that the new mint ought to be established in the West, and voted to report a resolution requesting the President to make inquiry as to the relative merits of the various locations proposed, and to report to Congress next session.

The committee also agreed to report and recommend the passage of the bill authorizing the purchase by the Government of the Freedman's Bank building in this city, which is now mainly occupied under lease, for the Department of Justice.

Cabinet Meeting.

The Cabinet was in session two hours and a half to-day. The condition of the business before Congress was a subject of some conversation. The proposals from the Pacific Railroads were also discussed, and a general impression prevailed that at the present time nothing should be done with reference thereto, so that no communication will be made by Secretary Bristow to Congress on the subject. It is thought that should the matter be presented at this time, its consideration in Congress might jeopardize some of the appropriation bills, owing to the probability of a consumption of valuable time in its discussion.

FROM EUROPE.

FRANCE.

Obituary.

PARIS, February 23.—Jean Baptiste Camille Corot, the French painter, is dead.

The Senate Bill.

The organs of the Bonapartists are indignant at the passage by the Assembly yesterday of Wallon's amendment to the Senate bill. The Republican papers, with the exception of *Le Francais*, are jubilant over the passage of the amendment. *Le Francais* thinks only half the work necessary to be done has been accomplished. The Ministers, with the exception of M. Tailhand, Minister of Justice, and Baron Chabaud Latour, Minister of the Interior, supported the amendment of Wallon. M. Tailhand voted No, and Baron Chabaud Latour abstained from voting.

PARIS, February 23.—In the Assembly to-day the Senate bill was considered in detail, and passed clause by clause.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Wheat Market.

LONDON, February 23.—The *Mark Lane Express* says unfavorable weather keeps samples of wheat offering in a poor and unsaleable condition. Prices tend downward in every market.

SPAIN.

Pampeluna Relieved.

MADRID, February 23.—Pampeluna has been supplied with a large quantity of provisions and ammunition.

Investigation Into the Georgia State Treasury.

ATLANTA, GA., February 23.—The investigation into the accounts of the State Treasurer, under the direction of the Finance Committee of the Legislature, shows $150,000 in bonds to have been paid twice, and the examination is not yet concluded. State Treasurer Jones states to the committee that he was unable for a long time to obtain from Henry Clews & Co., of New York, financial agents of the State, any account of his transactions, and when the statement was finally obtained, it showed that the same bonds had been paid in New York, and by the State Treasurer, to the amount above stated. Treasurer Jones charges, by implication, that Clews paid the State bonds, and without cancelling them again put them upon the market.

Destructive Fire at Emporium, Pa.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 23.—A fire at Emporium, Pa., yesterday, burned six stores, three hotels, billiard and eating saloon, millinery store and photograph gallery, and two lodge rooms. The loss is estimated at $75,000. Insurance $25,000.

—The Mexican war veterans were received by the President on Tuesday. The delegates, numbering nearly two hundred, were introduced by Ex-Governor Herbert, of Louisiana. There was no speech making. After the ceremony the veterans marched to their hall, and listened to an oration. President Grant was presented with a badge of the association.

—William and George Young were arrested at Plaineville, Mass., on Monday, charged with uttering counterfeit United States currency. At the house of George were found plates and dies for the manufacture of fractional currency; also a plate for printing fifty dollar National bank notes.

HARRISBURG.

A Secession Bill Introduced in the Senate.

The Pipe Line Bill Referred to the Finance Committee.

The Act Repealing the Tax on Bituminous Coal Reported Affirmatively.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 23, 1875.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. NEWMYER—Relating to the gauging of domestic distilled spirits or liquors.

By Mr. MCNEILL—A supplement to various acts relative to stay of execution.

By Mr. COOPER—Authorizing corporations to change the par value of capital stock.

A Secession Bill.

By Mr. WOOD—Providing for the withdrawal from the corporate limits of cities of the second class of boroughs consolidated with said cities under special acts of Assembly.

The above bill applies only to cities of the second class. It provides that if the citizens of any borough consolidated with a city by a special law are dissatisfied with the consolidation at any time within six years after it has been accomplished, they may, by the application of fifty citizens and taxpayers to the Court of Common Pleas, obtain an order for an election in said borough to decide its future municipal relations. If a majority vote against consolidation, the borough becomes a separate municipality, with the usual borough officers. Provision is made for the arrangement of their relative indebtedness.

Bills Passed Finally.

Authorizing the vacating of streets, lanes, or alleys in incorporated boroughs with the consent of Town Councils.

Relating to authorizing changes of venue in civil causes.

A supplementary act fixing the time when the term of office of Judges of the Supreme Court and other Judges learned in the law shall commence.

Railroad Subsidy.

Mr. WOOD offered a resolution denouncing all attempts to vote a Government subsidy to the Northern Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations—yeas 13, nays 15—where it will sleep.

The Governor appointed the following notaries public: Samuel K. Clark, of Clarion, and Robert Galloway, Jr., of Carrollsville, Fayette county.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met at 4 P. M.

Bills Passed Finally.

A supplementary act dividing the cities of the State into three classes, regulating the passage of ordinances, providing for contracts for supplies and work for said cities, authorizing an increase of the indebtedness, the creation of a sinking fund to redeem the same, defining and punishing certain offenses, and providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class, approved May 23d, 1874, and to provide for the consolidation of school districts.

The Free Pipe Bill,

providing for the transportation of oil and natural gas by means of pipe lines, upon second reading was referred to the Committee on Finance—yeas 26, nays 19.

The balance of the session was taken up by bills on second reading.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

New Members Sworn In.

Mr. Bell, from Armstrong, and Mr. Conrad, from Berks, new members elected, where sworn in.

Correcting the Journal.

Considerable wrangling took place over correcting the journal so as to have the Treasury investigation begin with—"Include Wm. V. McGrath."

After considerable debate, participated in by Messrs. Morgan (Lawrence), Allen (Butler), Brown (Erie), Mitchell, Mylin, and others, the journal was corrected accordingly.

The Kidnapping Bill.

A supplementary act to consolidate revise and amend the penal laws of the Commonwealth, further defining the offense of kidnapping, and affixing additional penalties thereto, was called up by Mr. RONY, read the third time and passed finally.

Read in Place.

A bill to establish a central hospital for the insane.

An act to authorize the entering of compulsory non-suits came up on third reading, and pending its discussion, the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at 4 P. M.

Bills Passed.

An act directing the manner in which the Courts of Common Pleas of Allegheny county shall detail one or more of their Judges to hold Courts of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and validating the details heretofore made.

An act to provide a remedy for irregularity in sealing up jury wheels and in the custody thereof.

An act removing disabilities prohibiting aliens from purchasing, holding and transmitting real estate in the Commonwealth.

A supplementary act dividing cities of the State into three classes, &c.

Damages in Opening Streets.

Mr. LONG read in place an act assessing and collecting damages on opening streets or alleys in cities, taking land for slopes or embankments.

Tax on Bituminous Coal.

The Committee on Iron and Coal reported affirmatively an act repealing the tax on bituminous coal.

Adjourned at six P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at 7½ P. M., and considered the New County bill in Committee of the Whole. Pending the discussion, at 11 o'clock the House adjourned.

Mackey's Successor.

A. B. Weidner, City Treasurer of Philadelphia, is much talked of among politicians as Mackey's successor in the State Treasury. K.

GEORGE W. SPENCER, DENTIST, 254 PENN AVENUE.

Fine Gold Fillings a Specialty.

No cheap humbug work. First class operations only, at a fair and reasonable compensation. Artificial teeth. Human eyes, nose and palates. Teeth extracted without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide, a safe, harmless and pleasant anæsthetic. Office hours from 8 A. M., until 9 P. M.

Franklin Savings Bank.

The Board of Directors of the Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny, comprises some of our best known business men. Here is the list. George R. Riddle, J. W. Hall, Simon Drum, George D. Riddle, David Macferron, Robert H. Knox, R. W. Cartwright. MWF

Made by Marvin & Co. is a sufficient guarantee for their excellence, the Nie Nac Cream Biscuit. Sold by all grocers. Try them. WS.

Franklin Savings Bank.

The Board of Directors of the Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny, comprises some of our best known business men. Here is the list. George R. Riddle, J. W. Hall, Simon Drum, George D. Riddle, David Macferron, Robert H. Knox, R. W. Cartwright. MWF

Save Fuel, Colds and Rheumatism,

By having WEATHER STRIPS on your windows and doors, Thompson & Co., 84 Wood street.

Dr. Gale French,
DENTIST,
58 Penn avenue.

FOR SALE.

ROBINSON BROTHERS
BANKERS,
NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

Offer for sale the following first-class Securities:
20,000 PITTSBURGH 7'S STREET BONDS.
10,000 " 5'S GOLD LOAN.
100 SHARES PENNA. CENTRAL.
5,000 PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS 7'S.
Wanted—
25,000 FIRST-CLASS WARD SCHOOL BONDS.
Parties desiring to buy or sell good securities are invited to call on us.

FOR SALE—THOS. F. STEWART'S Real Estate Exchange, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, opposite First National Bank.
If you wish to exchange city property for that in the country,
If you wish to exchange country property for city,
If your House is too small,
If your House is to large,
If your location does not suit you,
If you wish to exchange Stocks, Bonds or Mortgages for a place either in the city or country, the place to do so is where most of this kind of business is done, and that place is the Real Exchange of THOS. F. STEWART, Corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.
N.B.—WANTED—Mortgages on good city property, from $20,000 to $100,000.
THOS. F. STEWART.

FOR SALE.
Wagons, Hand Carts, Store Trucks
Wheel Barrows, in every style, manufactured an for sale, wholesale and retail, at
DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,
Two squares below Suspension Bridge, Allegheny.
C. COLEMAN & SON.

500,000 feet Oak and Hickory Lumber for sale W

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE—I HAVE, ON THE 13th DAY of May, 1874, transferred all my stock in the German Savings Bank of Allegheny City.
fe24:n39-d&S MATTHIAS VOEGTLY.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of R. MATCHETT & CO., composed of R. Matchett and James M. Irwin, having been dissolved by the death of James M. Irwin, the undersigned hereby gives notice that the business of said firm will be settled by him, and that he will continue to manufacture paper and cigar boxes, in all its branches, under the name of R. Matchett & Co., at No. 74 Third avenue, Pittsburgh. The patronage of the old firm and the public generally is respectfully invited.
fe24:n41 R. MATCHETT.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, County of Allegheny, ss.

WHEREAS, JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Governor of the said Commonwealth, in the name and by the authority thereof, did issue a warrant under his hand and the great seal of the State, authorizing and requiring me, JOHN H. HARE, High Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, to cause the sentence imposed upon a certain ERNEST ORTWEIN, on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1874, by the Court of Oyer and Terminer of said county, that the said ERNEST ORTWEIN be taken to the jail of said county and thence to the place of execution, and to be hanged by the neck until he was dead, to be executed upon him between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M., on TUESDAY, the 23d day of February, A. D. 1875, in the manner directed by the 76th section of the Act of General Assembly, approved the 31st day of March, A. D. 1860;

Now, be it remembered that I, JOHN H. HARE, High Sheriff of Allegheny county as aforesaid, did, on TUESDAY, February the 23d, A. D. 1875, at or about 12 o'clock, M., proceed to execute and did execute said ERNEST ORTWEIN by causing him to be hanged by the neck until he was dead, within the yard of the jail of said county, in pursuance of the directing of the said warrant of the said Governor and the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

So answers
JOHN H. HARE, Sheriff.
Sworn and subscribed this 23d day of February, A. D. 1875. W. H. McCLEERY,
fe24:n40 Clerk of Courts.

ASSIGNEE SALE!

TUESDAY EVENING, March 16th, at 7½ o'clock, by order of assignees in bankruptcy of Theodore E. Tack and Augustus H. Tack, bankrupts, will be sold on second floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, all the right, title, interest and claim of said bankrupts of, in and to all the following described real estate and oil properties, in Fairview township, Butler county, Pennsylvania:

The undivided one-fourth interest in a 100 acre tract of land known as the Armstrong Wilson farm; with the one-fourth interest in three wells and wooden tankage thereon.

The undivided nine-twenty-fourth interest in a 68 acre tract of land known as the Wallace Farm, with the nine-twenty-fourth interest in three wells and wooden tankage thereon. Also, the three-twenty-fourth interest in one other well and tankage thereon.

The undivided nine-twenty-fourth interest in a tract of land known as the McAleer Farm, of 75 acres; with the nine-twenty-fourth interest in two wells and wooden tankage thereon.

The undivided one-half interest in leasehold of 60 acres, more or less, in what is known as the Widow Scott's Farm.

The undivided three-eighths interest in leasehold of 100 acres in the A. L. Campbell Farm.

The undivided one-fourth interest in leasehold of 20 acres in the J B. Campbell Farm, with the one-fourth interest in two wells and wooden tankage thereon.

Also, all the right, title, interest and claim of said bankrupts of, in and to 100 acres of land situate in Calhoun county, Western Virginia, being part of a larger tract of land situate on the west fork of the Little Kanawha River, deed to T. E. Tack by R. A. Patterson et ux., February 29, 1872, by deed recorded in Calhoun county, W. Va., in Deed Book 3, pages 55 and 58 inclusive.

Also, all the right, title, interest and claim of said bankrupts of, in and to all the following valuable Missouri lands, viz.: 1,263 63-100 acres of land in Washington county, Missouri, described as follows, viz.:

Township.	Range.	Section.	Fraction.	Acres.
40	1 East	30	S. W. ¼	170.25
40	1 East	32	N. E. ¼	160
39	1 East	12	N. ½	320
39	1 West	28	E. ½	320
39	1 West	24	S. E. ¼	160
40	1 West	24	E. ½ N. E. ¼	83.38

Also, 523 Acres in Franklin county, Missouri, described as follows:

Township.	Range.	Section.	Fraction.	Acres.
41	1 East	24	S. E. ¼	160
41	1 East	14	W. ½ S. W. ¼	80
42	2 East	8	E. ½ N. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼	123.48
42	2 West	36	N. W. ¼	160

Also, 636.25 Acres of land in Jefferson county, Missouri, described as follows:

Township.	Range.	Section.	Fraction.	Acres.
43	3 East	26	W. ½ N. W. ¼	74.25
43	3 East	20	E. ½ N. W. ¼	120
41	4 East	2	S. E. ¼ S. W. ¼	40
43	4 East	4	E. ½ N. E. ¼	80
42	5 East	28	S. ½	160
42	5 East	14	W. ½ and S. [illegible]	[illegible]
42	5 East	32	N. W. ¼ N. W. ¼	42

TERMS—Cash; 10 per cent. at time of sale, and balance on delivery of deed; purchaser to pay for deed.

DAVID R. GALWAY,
THOS. T. WIGHTMAN,
Assignees.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer. fe24:n42

☞ *ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of "WANTS," "FOR SALE," "TO LET," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.*

WANTED.

WANTED—HORSE—A GOOD RIDING horse that racks under saddle and trots in harness. Must be of good style and disposition. Address R. P. N., Box 1026, Pittsburgh P. O.

TO-LET.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE at 23 Market street, Allegheny. Has all modern improvements and in excellent condition; 11 rooms; large lot. Will be leased for a term of years. Enquire of WILLIAM BLAKELEY, No. 136 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe20:n30

TO LET—IN DIAMOND SAVINGS Bank Building, the best Basement Room in the city; has two entrances from Fifth avenue. Inquire at DIAMOND SAVINGS BANK. fe14:n25

TO LET—STORE ROOM NO. 1 SIXTH STREET, old St. Clair street, now a Sewing Machine Sales Room. Good business location.

TO LET—STORE ROOM AND DWELLING, No. 179 Smithfield street, Possession immediately. J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street. ja4:110

TO LET—TWO OR THREE NICE UN-furnished rooms, third floor of house in pleasant location. Would prefer to let them as place for storage of furniture. Address G. A. R., Box A, GAZETTE office.

TO LET—CORNER OF TWENTY-sixth street and Penn avenue, a room on second floor, 40 feet by 105 feet, with power sufficient to operate machinery for sash and door factory, or other manufacturing purposes. Inquire of SAMUEL LOGAN, on the premises. ja9:165

TO-LET.—A TWO STORY BRICK Dwelling House in a central location, No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh. Possession given immediately. For terms of rent apply to A. D. SMITH, at Iron City National Bank, or at his residence, No. 17 Park street, Allegheny City.

TO LET—APRIL 1st, 1875, WARE-house, No. 11 Wood street. To a good tenant will be let at a moderate rate. Apply at the MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, No. 61 4th avenue. fe18:n23

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LEATHER BELTING HOSE AND RUBBER, at THORP & DUNN, No. 14 Market St.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY Property or Good Stocks, 1438 acres in San Augustine county, Texas. Also, 120 acres at the town of Exira, Audubon county, Iowa. Enquire at HENDRICK & McCLELLAN, Real Estate Exchange, 188 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe20:n31

FOR SALE—A PIECE OF PROPERTY on West Penn Railroad, between Chestnut and Cherry streets, Fourth ward, Allegheny city; size of lot 60x100; lot covered with a building; will make a good foundry or machine shop. For further particulars inquire at 146 RIVER AVENUE, Allegheny city. fe19:n26

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND ENGINES from 5 to 80 horse power, 30 Double Flued Boilers, one pair 20 feet by 38 inches, nearly new. JAMES HILL & CO., Cor. Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny City.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK House of 9 rooms, range in kitchen, hot and cold water, gas throughout, good dry cellar; situate 225 North avenue, Allegheny. For further information inquire of R. ROBINSON, at the Hoboken Savings Bank, corner of Liberty street and Sixth avenue. ja18:n11

FOR SALE—FORTY SUPERIOR SEC-OND-HAND BOILERS, in good order, ranging from 30 inches to 44 inches in diameter, and 10 feet to 40 feet long; double-flued and cylinder. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing promptly done at the West Point Boiler Works, 13 Water street. WATSON & MUNROE. dec18

FOR SALE—AT THE FARM AGENCY, the McGough Farm of 227 acres, ½ mile from Dinsmore Station, Washington county, Pa.; underlaid with 4½ feet vein of No. 1 Coal; 75 acres of timber; very good building; orchard, &c.; suit for any purpose; the best farm in the township; price $100 per acre; the coal is worth that price. Enquire of J. H. STEVENSON & CO., 198 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or ROBT. NEELEY, Burgetstown, Pa. fe22

FOR SALE.—VIRGINIA LANDS.—A No. 1 Farm of 1,300 acres, on James river, 12 miles below Richmond; 860 acres under cultivation; 200 acres original timber; 80 acres in timothy and clover; 300 fruit trees. The plantation can be divided into a number of farms; has splendid buildings. Price $35 per acre. We have a large number of farms for sale and exchange. J. H. STEVENSON & CO. "Farm Agency," 198 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12

FOR SALE—NO. 7 SCOTT STREET, 7th ward; frame house of 7 rooms; gas, water, wash house, paved street; lot 40x100 feet. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—NO. 163 SMITHFIELD street; brick 3 story house, 20x60; lot 20x90 feet. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—NO. 165 SMITHFIELD street; brick house 20x90; lot 20x90 feet. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—SMALL GARDEN FARM; 12 acres, near Mansfield, on the Pan Handle R. R.; house, stable and well. Price Low. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHOLESALE HOUSE.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
MARKET STREET,
Special inducements to the trade in
COTTON DRY GOODS.
NEW STYLE
PRINTS, BLACK ALPACAS AND CASHMERES
At the lowest selling prices.
Now Opening--5,000 Pieces Hamburg Embroideries, Flouncings, Edgings and Insertings at Bottom Prices.
FULL LINES NOTIONS AND SMALL WARES.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

J. K. BLAIR,
WITH
J. & A. T. DOUTHETT,
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
NO. 146 FEDERAL STREET.
Great reduction of Dry Goods at Douthett's, corner of Diamond and Federal street, Allegheny City.
We are offering for the next THIRTY DAYS our entire stock of Winter Dress Goods, at a great reduction in price.
Serge Poplins, Reduced from $1 to 75c. | Serge Poplins, Reduced from 50 to 40c.
Serge Poplins, Reduced from 75 to 50c. | Serge Poplins, Reduced from 40 to 31c.
Cashmeres, Poplins, Alpacas, Plaids, all Reduced.
ALSO, OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
Cassimeres, Beaver Cloths, Cloakings, Jeans, &c.,
At prices to meet the closest buyers. In short, our entire stock of Foreign and Domestic Goods at prices to suit the times. Call and examine our Goods and hear our prices.
J. & A. T. DOUTHETT,
Corner Federal street and Diamond, Allegheny City.

REDUCTION IN CARPETS.
For a short time to prepare for Spring Trade, we have marked down all goods below last season's prices.
RARE BARGAINS CAN BE SECURED
By those anticipating their wants by taking advantage of the inducements now offered in
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS, &C.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

New Fancy and Side Band Prints, New Dress Goods and Alpacas, New Men's and Boys' Wear. | Fullerton Barred Flannels, New Lisbon Barred Flannels, Allegheny Barred Flannels
Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.
WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.
Lowest Eastern Prices. Bargains in all Departments
Scarlet, Yellow, White and Gray Flannels, Felt and Balmoral Skirts, Canton Flannels, New Cheviots, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, White and Colored Blankets, Horse Cover Shawls, Nubias and Fancy Woolen

Extraordinary Reductions
For the present in the prices of
CARPETS!
New No. 77 FIFTH AVENUE, Above Wood St.,
HENRY M'CALLUM.

THE CAMERON SPECIAL STEAM PUMP.
Cheapest and Best in the Market. Pumps Adapted to Every Duty.
☞Circulars and Price Lists furnished on application.
ATWOOD & M'CAFFREY,
No. 50 to 60 THIRD AVENUE, Beween Market and Ferry Streets.

MEETINGS

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL CO. No. 99 First avenue. PITTSBURGH, February 15, 1875.
☞THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders to elect a Board of Directors, and for other business, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, March 1st, at 3 o'clock P. M.
fe16:a1s WM. LOEFFLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF REVISION, PITTSBURGH, February 6, 1875.
☞IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ORdinance entitled "An Ordinance amending Section 6 of an Ordinance entitled 'An Ordinance providing for the Equalization of the Valuation of Taxable Property, ordained October 26, 1872,'" passed December 28, 1874, and approved January 1, 1875, notice is hereby given that the BOARD OF REVISION will meet on the following named days to revise the several wards, as herein stated:
February 24—Fourteenth Ward.
February 25—Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards.
February 26—Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards.
February 27—Nineteenth and Twentieth wards.
March 1—Twenty-first ward.
March 2—Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards.
March 3—Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth wards.
March 4—Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh wards.
March 5—Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards.
March 6—Thirtieth and Thirty-first wards.
March 8—Thirty-second and Thirty-third wards.
March 9—Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth wards.
March 10—Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh wards.
March 11—First and Second wards.
B. F. KENNEDY, Chairman.
THOS. H. PHELPS, Secretary. fe8

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS.—The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company adopted the following resolution on the 5th of January instant:
WHEREAS, This Company has applied to Congress for aid to complete its road by a Government guarantee of interest on its bonds hereafter to be issued, and whereas, it is desirable that the holders of this company's first mortgage bonds should meet for conference and action concerning their interests generally, and especially in relation to any action Congress may take on the company's application now pending before it; therefore,
Resolved, That the Secretary call a meeting of the bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, to be held in its office, in New York city, on the 18th day of March next, at noon, to take action in the premises.
Pursuant to the above resolution, the holders of the bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company are requested to meet at its office, No. 23 5th av., New York city, at noon on the 18th day of March, 1875.
SAMUEL WILKESON,
Secretary of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
NEW YORK, Jan. 19, 1875. ja22:w

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS, FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
☞DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

ENGINEERS' MATERIALS.
Egg Shell Roll Drawing Paper,
Whatman's Paper in Sheets,
Tracing Cloth and Paper,
India Ink, Thumb Tacks and Water Colors.
Triangular Scales, and Sponge Rubber.
FOR SALE BY
Stevenson & Foster,
Wood Street and Third Avenue.
fe23:n34

J. H. JOHNSON
Great Western Gun Works,
285 LIBERTY STREET.
Muzzle and Breech-loading RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, GUN MATERIALS, FISHING TACKLE, &c.
Guns, Revolvers and Pistols Repaired.
☞Send for a Price List.
☞For sale cheap, a lot of second-hand Revolver double Shot Guns.

SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE.
OFFICE, NO. 100 GRANT STREET, OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have sold my stock in the Humboldt Fire Insurance Co. to Wm. Weiser.
fe23:n36 CHRIST. BORGER.

PEA NUTS—5 CARS FOR SALE BY R. DICKEY & CO., 80 Water street. Storage at low rates.

READ.
DURING THE NEXT
THIRTY DAYS
We will sell at either of our stores, all goods contained in both stocks, at a discount of from
25 TO 50 PER CENT.
On our present prices, irrespective of cost. We desire to consolidate the stocks and are compelled to reduce the stock on hand for that purpose. We offer special inducements and
GREAT BARGAINS
TO PARTIES WANTING
China, Stone China,
FINE CUT GLASS,
Silver Plated Wares,
Britannia Wares, Cutlery,
VASES of all kinds,
Statuary in Parian, Bronze and Lava, Toilet Sets, Fine French Clocks, Decorated China Dinner Sets, &c., &c.
This offer is open for 30 days only, and those wishing goods in our line, either for present or future use will best consult their own interest by purchasing now. Courteous treatment and satisfaction guaranteed.
Geo. H. Garber & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
AND
RICHARD E. BREED,
189 LIBERTY ST.
AND
100 WOOD ST.

SAFE LIGHT
IT
Cannot be Exploded.
ELAINE
THE FAMILY SAFEGUARD
OIL.
WARDEN & OXNARD,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

KINDER BLAIR
Manufacturing Confectioner,
AND
FANCY CAKE BAKER,
LADIES' DINING AND
Ice Cream Saloon,
AND DEALER IN
Pickles, Sauces, Canned Fruits, Raisins, nuts, Oranges, Bananas, &c.,
39 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh,
68 Federal Street, Allegheny.

J. H. MORRISON,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Sawed Lumber
BOXES,
FLOORINGS, CEILINGS,
LATHS, NAIL KEGS, &C.
OFFICE AND WORKS:
386 RIVER AVENUE,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Use Sawyer's Barber's Soap.

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

OSIAH KING .... N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON .... D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 99.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114⅝.

IT is proposed to restore the Income tax.

THE friends of Local Option are making fresh efforts to prevent the repeal of the bill.

STATE SENATOR DILL, of Union county, is talked of as the coming man in Democratic ranks for the Gubernatorial nomination.

FRESH interest was awakened in the Beecher trial yesterday, by the sudden action of the prosecution in resting their case. Now for the other side.

THAT little affair of the Virginius is to be settled it seems, at last, by Spain paying $84,000 to the United States, and the latter agreeing to say no more about it.

GERMANY is again troubled on the emigration question and her statesmen are giving careful thought to devising some plans by which the outward tide may be checked. After all, however, it seems to be one of those questions which laws cannot regulate.

THE Knoxville *Whig and Chronicle*, Senator Brownlow's paper, predicts a Republican triumph in 1876. None are better acquainted with the Southern rebellion, than Brownlow, and some interesting facts about the purposes of the late rebels may be shortly expected.

THE House at Harrisburg has been captured by the Republicans on the Treasury investigation, as they have succeeded in extending the time so as to take in the term of McGrath, the last Democratic Treasurer. It is well when the investigating is going on that both sides have a fair chance.

THERE are indications that the lobby at Washington is preparing to make hay while the sun shines in the last few days of the session of Congress; but it is probable that the healthy public sentiment awakened in that direction, will render the operations of the lobby as precarious as they will be unsuccessful.

THE American Iron and Steel Association has been greatly afflicted in late years in the loss by death of some of its most prominent members, among whom may be mentioned Henry Burden, John A. Griswold, Joseph H. Scranton, James M. Cooper, Charles S. Wood, George Fritz, Stephen Colwell, Horace Greeley, and lastly E. B. Ward—all dying within the last three years.

ORTWEIN paid the penalty of his crime yesterday,—a crime which for cold-blooded ferocity has never had its equal in our criminal annals. To the last the convict maintained that peculiar stolidity which seemed to be his chief characteristic. It is no wonder that the man preferred to die, and welcomed his hour of demise. Life, with the load of remorse that must have rested upon the soul of the man guilty of such a crime, would have been worse than any death. The execution was conducted as quietly as possible, and was attended with as little excitement as the nature of the case would admit of, and there was little in the occasion to pander to the tastes of the morbidly curious.

THE Supreme Court has at last decided the question concerning the two-third rate of taxation for the rural districts, and has affirmed the decision of the lower Court in deciding that it be the legal rate of taxation for those districts in accordance with the Consolidation Act. The question was one of great perplexity, and the Chief Justice admits that there was so much difficulty in the matter that a decision satisfactory to the large number could not be reached, but that the majority united in affirming the decision of the lower Court. It will be remembered that a large amount of taxes was dependent upon this decision, as the city had assessed the full rate on the rural property, but had only received two-thirds—the remainder being held back to await the decision of the Court.

IN speaking of the tendency to lower the character of great men, the New York *Tribune* pertinently remarks: "Seriously, this utter abolition of all hero worship among us will tell, in another generation, by a marked lowering of aim, thought and action. It has told already. It is not Washington and Penn who are injured by our contempt and suspicion, or who have lost their renown; it is we who have lost them and the great thoughts they have inspired, out of our lives. The boy or man who makes contempt or suspicion a habit of his mind, vulgarizes it just so far; the boy or man who tries to thrust the God he worshipped away from him will surely replace Him by some meaner deity. The religious instinct is in him, be he pagan or Christian, and can not be rooted out. If he laugh at the thunders of Sinai or explain away the darkness of Calvary, he will be more ready to give credence to the newest, grossest spiritualistic humbug. 'Where no gods are, says Novalis, 'specters rule.'" If the *Tribune* would only apply this idea in its own case perhaps it would have a little less villification of all men in public life who happen to differ with its pedantic editor.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

At the opening of the legislative session we took occasion to refer, in general terms, to the importance of the exercise of extreme caution, lest under the guise of general laws special enactments, violative of the new Constitution, should be made. Much had been said of the facility with which this might be done, and we felt it important that the first Legislature elected under the new Constitution should be free from blame in this particular. We have before us, in the form of an opinion, by Judge Maynard, a case that comes so completely within the scope of our warning, that we are impelled to use it as illustrative of a grave general danger. The case is that of the Susquehanna Boom Company, which may or may not be a good institution,—we having nothing to do with its particular merits. It was originally chartered in 1846, and re-chartered by amendment to the original charter, in 1866. The original charter permitted a charge of fifty cents per thousand feet for logs admitted through the boom at Williamsport. The amendment was made in 1866, owing to the expenditure of a large sum of money in enlarging and strengthening the boom, and it assumed the form of a contract with the State. The company was allowed to increase its charge from fifty to eighty-five cents per thousand for logs, one half of which increase, in addition to taxes, were to go into the State Treasury. Out of this the State has been receiving about $75,000 a year. This second charter or contract which repealed the first, it is now proposed to repeal *by a general law.*

Putting aside, for the moment, Judge Maynard's statement of reasons why this attempted repeal is violative of the new Constitution, a point occurs to us not made in his statement. It is that the repeal of the existing charter-contract works the entire destruction of the original as well as the supplemental charter, and thus utterly destroys vested rights, and beside cutting off an important source of State revenue, makes the Commonwealth liable to the property destroyed, to the extent of from between $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. Too much care cannot be observed, not merely in this, but in all cases where the same general principle is involved. The loss of the established revenues to the State Treasury, at this time, must be made good by some other form of taxation.

Turning to Judge Maynard's opinion, he declares that the repeal is forbidden by section seven, article third, and by section twenty-four, same article, of the Constitution, which declares that "No obligation, or liability, of any railroad, or corporation held or owned by the Commonwealth, shall ever be exchanged, transferred, remitted, postponed, or in any way diminished by the General Assembly, nor shall such liability or obligation be released except by the payment thereof into the State Treasury." This touches one side of the question,—the claim of the State to its revenues, in any event. On the other side of the question, section two of the schedule provides that "All laws in force in this Commonwealth at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, not inconsistent therewith, *and all rights*, actions, prosecutions and contracts shall continue as if this Constitution had not been adopted." The general inviolability of contracts has been strongly affirmed by the Supreme Court, among other instances, in the case of the Iron City Bank vs. The City of Pittsburgh. Judge Woodward, in his opinion, says: "The doctrine may now be regarded as settled in every State of the Union, that *an act of incorporation, accepted and acted upon by the corporators, is a contract between the State and corporators, which a subsequent Legislature may not impair.*"

The only instance mentioned in the Constitution where charters may be altered or amended is in Section 10, Article 16, of the Constitution, which provides that where a charter is injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth, it may be altered or revoked in such manner as that no injustice shall be done to the corporators. In the bill referred to no injury is alleged as a reason for the repeal asked for. On the contrary, two affidavits are presented,—one stating the cost of the boom, and the injury that would be inflicted on the rafting business by the repeal of the charter of the company. The second is from outside parties, who declare, "That the facilities afforded by the said Boom Company to parties manufacturing their lumber at this point, have more than doubled the value of their lumber. That the population of Williamsport who are directly engaged in the manufacture, shipment and sale of lumber, exceeds four thousand, most of whom are laboring men, and a majority having large families depending upon them for support, and which would represent more than one-half of the population of the city, who are directly dependent upon the lumbering interests. They are further of the opinion that the increased value of the real estate of the city of Williamsport has been at least quadrupled by the location of the booms at this place, and that the farming lands throughout a large proportion of the country have enhanced in value from one to one hundred dollars per acre, as a direct consequence of the location of the booms at this place, by affording a ready market for all their productions."

Our interest in this subject is general. Once we begin to minister to the wishes of local parties, and under the guise of general legislation, enact special laws, all the advantages of the new Constitution as a safeguard against special legislation are gone in a moment. For this particular case we care nothing. We have stated it to illustrate a general principle,—and this is, *that special legislation, violative of the Constitution, ought carefully to be avoided.*

PERSONAL.

ADMIRAL LAPLACE, the oldest officer in the French navy, in which he attained to some fame previous to the year 1848, has just died at the age of 82.

THE Rev. Robinson Duckworth, M. A. Fellow, of Trinity College, Oxford, and Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen, has been appointed Canon of Westminster Abbey, in place of the late Canon Kingsley.

LADY GREY, wife of the Governor of Jamaica, has consented to lay the corner stone of a new Methodist church in Kingston, the building to be under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Griffiths. Sir William Grey has contributed $100 to the building fund.

AN imaginative lady, writing from St. Petersburg, at the time of the coronation of Alexander I., thus describes the ceremony: "The Emperor entered the church preceded by the assassins of his grandfather, surrounded by the assassins of his father, and followed by his own."

THE parents of Ann Eliza Young, the recalcitrant wife of the Mormon prophet, have been formally excommunicated from the Church of Latter-Day Saints because they espoused their daughter's cause in the troubles that arose at the time of her withdrawal from Brigham's household.

SEARCHING the annals of cold weather to find if possible a colder winter than the present, some person has found several rather marvelous statements concerning the winter of 1741. Not the least of these is one that Francis Lewis, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, drove his horse the whole length of Long Island Sound on the ice.

RUMORS that Prince Hohenlohe is to be appointed to assist Prince Bismarck have no foundation. Bismsack's labors will be lightened by arrangements facilitating his control over the Prussian ministry. Thus the premier will be enabled to retain his post until Summer, when it may become necessary for him to consult his health with regard to the possibility of continuing in office.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* says: "Mr. L. Barr, an employe of one of the rolling mills, is said to be one of the most powerful men west of the Alleghenies. He often picks up a couple of rails weighing 1,120 pounds for small wagers, and can handle a 500 pound rail easier than most men can handle a fair-sized stick of wood. He is credited with having lifted 1,475 pounds not long since."

A MOVEMENT has been started in England having for its object the commemoration in some fitting manner of the ten years of Dr. Manning's episcopacy. The Catholics of Ireland also intend in a short time to celebrate the completion of fifty years, during which Dr. McHale, Archbishop of Tuam, has held his See, and also the completion of twenty-five years, during which Cardinal Cullen has held the office of Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland.

HERE is an account of the dress that the Belgian Princess Royal wore at her wedding: "It is of the richest white satin, *decolletee*, with short sleeves, in accordance with the etiquette usual on royal marriages. The train, which is very long, is trimmed with lovely Brussels lace, embroidered with silver. The tablier, entirely made of lace, was much admired; it is trimmed on each side with crepe lisse, embroidered with silver, and the trimming is repeated on the corsage. The whole dress is covered by a magnificent veil of Brussels lace, which reaches from the head to the extremity of the train. Tufts of orange flowers will ornament the robe when the ceremony takes place."

Moody and Sankey.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says the great revival which spread over Scotland and Ireland in connection with the visit of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, of America, continues to attract widespread interest. Their visit to Birmingham, which terminated with the close of January, produced an effect in that great manufacturing centre totally unprecedented in the history of any previous political or religious movement. Several papers report that on their second Sunday in Birmingham Mr. Moody must have addressed from 40,000 to 50,000 persons, and on every day from 20,000 to 30,000. Bingley Hall, in which most of the meetings were held, is the second largest hall in England, and has become famous as the scene of John Bright's greatest political achievements. It was provided with 9,000 extra chairs for the Evangelist service, at a cost of seven pence per chair for two weeks. And the cry is still they come.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

JAMAICA is showing signs of improvement in the erection of iron markets all over the island.

A CHICAGO girl refused to be engaged until her lover first insured his life in her favor, and then travelled abroad for two years to improve his manners.

THE California trotting gelding Occident will come east about the 1st of April, in charge of Budd Doble, to take his chances with other flyers during the trotting campaign.

WHEN a foreigner finds that plague is a word of one syllable and ague a part of the plague is a word of two, he wishes that the plague might take one-half the English language and ague the other.

A FEMALE lawyer in Wyoming was recently obliged to suspend her argument before a justice in order to administer to the wants of her baby, who was arguing for its dinner in adjoining room.

THE Philadelphians ought to be satisfied this year with the appropriations by Congress for their city. $750,000 for a new postoffice building; $535,000 for the Centennial exposition; $200,000 for League Island, and about $300,000 for other purposes.

A BERLIN dispatch says: One of the principal measures contemplated by Germany to check emigration is the prohibition of the enlistment of emigrants on foreign account by the payment of premiums. This is specially directed against the Brazillian agents.

SUITS have been instituted against the railroad company by Rev. E. E. Hall, of East Haven, for $25,000, and C. C. Post, of Hamden, Conn., for $40,000, damages for injuries inflicted by the accident at Stony Creek, a few months ago, when Division Superintendent Wilcox lost his life.

THE black stallion Stilts, the property of E. D. Loveridge, of Buffalo, was found dead in his stall, at Ingersoll, Ont., on the morning of the 3d inst. Stilts was got by Field's Royal George, and had shown a trial of 2:38, to wagon. Mr. Loveridge had recently refused $5,000 in gold for him.

A SEWER became filled with gas from leaky pipes at Cambridge, Mass., the other day, and exploded with loud reports. Considerable damage was done to adjacent buildings, and a number of persons were nearly suffocated by gas which poured into the dwellings through the sewer connections.

W. C. WALCOTT, of Jamaica, West Indies, who had been convicted of embezzling a large sum of money from his employer, an absentee lady proprietor of landed estate, has been removed from the commission of the peace and his name erased from the list of the magistracy of the island.

PHILIP OLWELL, a laborer, residing in New York city, has surrendered to the police, alleging that he killed an unknown man in a drunken affray, on Saturday night. The police believe the murdered stranger to be a deserter from the British army, and that Olwell killed him supposing him to have money.

LATELY the French Government sold a large quantity of arms by weight—that is, for the old metal, and on condition that the purchasers were to break them up or melt them. But, alas, they did not do it, and the police have recently seized from them 10,000 pounds of bayonets, which they were selling. Every circumstance of this sort in Paris conjures up a vision of barricades and communists and trifles of that sort.

THE recent collision in the Jersey City tunnel was caused by the unknown separation of a train of cars while passing through that dark and gloomy excavation. Sixty cars entered from the west, and it was telegraphed from the eastern end that they had emerged. The watchman was ignorant that the train had been broken in its transit through the two miles of tunnelling, and it was a Providential mercy that the loss of life was not much greater.

A DISPATCH from Oneonta, N. Y., states that during the intense cold of last week, three children named O'Barn, ranging in age from eight to eleven years, were forced by their parents, basket makers, residing in Exeter, to start on their usual peddling tour. The following morning the bodies of the children were found on the road, between Exeter and a neighboring town, frozen to death, the oldest with his arms around the neck of the youngest.

AN event which calls for Mr. Barnum's investigation is reported from Owen, Ky., where a mule, having lost her colt, is alleged to have adopted and reared a brood of goslings instead. The birds are now weaned, their only acquired peculiarities being an unusual length of neck from stretching it up to nurse from their adopted mother, and a decided propensity to kick. The facts thus related are fully credited by the community in which they occurred, and we have no desire to cast the faintest imputation upon the veracity of the reporter. It is possible, however, that he may have been misinformed as to the antecedents of the case, and that the mule, instead of producing the usual species of colt in the first instance, laid the goose eggs herself and hatched them in a mare's nest.

SPAIN.

Castelar on Alfonsism.

(From the London News, January 30.)

Our special correspondent in Spain gives the following account of an interview he recently had with Senor Castelar:

"The other night I had a very interesting and, in some sense, a pathetic interview with Spain's most disinterested reformer. Bitter as has been his disappointment, cruel as is the consciousness that the present outcome of all his travail, for the regeneration of Spain is the Bourbon restoration, he is able, like the ancient Roman, *æquam memento rebus in arduis servare mentem.* There were times when it seemed to me that he desponded utterly; at the best his hope is very feeble and flickering; but he had lost nothing of his wonted brilliancy and felicity in conveying his meaning; unfortunately, my power of reproducing his utterances is very incommensurate, and the best that I can hope to do is to give a general summary of his views.

"His Republic, he said, had been the Republic of order and legality—the reconstructive, developing, improving Republic. But Spain was not ripe for this; everywhere he had found selfish intrigue, greed, corruption, and no soundness of elastic springboard whence to make an effort. His essay has failed by reason of the absolute and utter disorganization of his party. Some had gone one way, lapsed into red republicanism, and so brought ridicule on the cause; others had straggled into Alfonsism, and others had cared only for themselves, and were prepared to be anything so that at least they might be something for their own advantage. 'Yes,' he owned, with a sigh and a shading of the eyes, 'my party is utterly broken up, whistled down the wind. As to the future, *Quien sabe?*' The only policy was to wait and watch; the chance might offer again when least anticipated. Would his adherents constitute themselves into an opposition and fight the Liberal battle constitutionally? 'In what way is this possible?' was the challenging reply. 'We do not know how it is possible for us to take the oaths of allegiance to his reactionary *regime* and, granting our readiness for the good of the cause, where is our field of action? The Cortes are closed to us. Robledo, the Minister of the Interior, who has served his apprenticeship to the work under Sagasta, and who, by the way, has been all around the political clock—been an Isabelist, an Amadeist, a Montpensierist, a Serranist, everything but a genuine Republican—he will so manipulate the elections as to keep every one out who is not of the true Alfonsist color.'

"I asked Senor Castelar if he were free to speak on the probabilities of the future. 'The future,' said he, 'is chaos. The political situation is deplorable; as bad as it can be. Carlism is impossible, that is one certain consolation. Alfonsism is *tres difficile.*' Its very essence is reaction. It is a standing menace to every movement towards liberty. It menaces alike religious liberty, civil freedom and public instruction. It blocks every wheel of progress. Alfonsism means the dominance of priestcraft, the perpetuation of superstition, the wilful maintenance of ignorance, the suppression of the liberty of the press, freedom of thought, of instruction and culture in our academies and universities, general darkness over the face of the land. It may last for a time, but the same elements that overthrew the dynasty before must inevitably operate toward and culminate in the ultimate upheaval. In the meantime all that I can sadly discern is that the political situation is '*epouvantable.*'"

How Bar-Room Liquors Are Made.

There may be seen daily, on Chestnut street, says the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, a man dressed in faultless apparel, with a great diamond upon his breast, vainly endeavoring to outglitter the magnificent solitaire on his finger. In a German university he learned chemistry, and not even Liebig knows it better. His occupation is the mixing and the adulteration of liquors. Give him a dozen casks of deodorized alcohol, and the next day each of them will represent the name of a genuine wine or a popular spirit. He enters a wholesale drug store, bearing a large basket upon his arm. Five pounds of Iceland moss are first weighed out to him. To raw liquor this imparts a degree of smoothness and oleaginousness that gives to imitation brandy the glibness of that which is most matured. An astringent called catechu, that would almost close the mouth of a glass inkstand, is next in order. A couple of ounces of strychnine, next called for, are quickly conveyed to the vest pocket, and a pound of white vitriol is as silently placed in the bottom of the basket. The oil of cognac, the sulphuric acid, and other articles that give fire and body to the liquid poison, are always kept in store. The mixer buys these things in various quarters. They are staples of the art.

ANOTHER JERSEY CITY SENSATION.

From the Theatre Foot Lights to the Sanctuary—Mrs. Margaret Lowery Conducting a Revival in Jersey City—Throwing Up a Stage Engagement to Preach the Gospel.

The Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church in Montgomery street, Jersey City, was thronged Sunday evening with a congregation who listened to Mrs. Margaret E. Lowery, the Evangelist. The interest was increased and curiosity excited by the announcement that Mrs. Lowery was a retired actress. She certainly has as little of the generally accepted appearance of an actress as was possible as she sat in one of the cushioned pulpit chairs by the side of the Rev. Mr. Wall, the pastor of the church. She was clad in severe black, relieved at the throat by a bit of lace. Her black hair was dressed with simplicity, and surmounted by a nondescript black bonnet, with dangling ribbons. Her face was pale, as if the glare of the foot lights had faded all color from it. Her features were strongly marked and almost plain, while beneath dark eye brows steel-grey eyes looked straight at the congregation without flinching.

After the pastor had baptized half a score of new converts, for Mrs. Lowery had preached in the church a week or more, the ex-actress arose, and, in a clear, strong voice, without a particle of embarrassment, announced her text:

"Because He hath appointed a day, in the which He will judge the world in righteousnesss by that man whom he hath ordained."

PULPIT ELOQUENCE.

The sermon was delivered entirely extemporaneously, and was composed of exhortation and illustration. When exhorting her hearers to flee from the wrath to come—when painting the terrors of that "Day of Wrath," and the danger of putting off the hour of repentance, her voice rose and fell in the peculiar sing-song which most women speakers adopt. When relating anecdotes, with which her sermon was crowded, her manner was natural, and sometimes the actress unconsciously showed forth. Her gestures were forcible, and graceful for the most part. After a short sermon she invited those who wished to become Christians to come to the altar, and stepping from the pulpit and going into the aisles, she asked sinners to come to Jesus. Looking carefully over her audience she singled out some promising faces, and began her appeal in a low, earnest voice, while the brethren within the altar sang and prayed. Thus going from seat to seat, appealing to one, arguing with another, praying with a third, she spoke personally with very many. Suddenly stopping, she cried in clear tones, 'There are men in this house who are being hindered from coming forward by the influence of friends; when these men stand before the Judge others will point with gaunt, remorseful fingers at you, and cry, 'But for thee I might have been saved.' You cannot answer then, 'Am I my brother's keeper?' You are your brother's keeper."

Again she shouted, "There are men here weeping over their sins, and who yet won't come forward. Unless you repent, those tears will turn to red-hot coals of fire to burn into your souls through a never-ending eternity!

THE ACTRESS' HISTORY.

She spoke like one in authority, and seemed a born leader. It did not seem an unwomanly thing for her to thus exhort, and she so directed the meeting that many influenced by her words arose for prayer or knelt tearfully at the altar.

After the long service was ended Mrs. Lowery said to the reporter:

"Oh, I am well known. I was for twenty years an actress in legitimate drama. I was always a Church goer, as four-fifths of the people on the stage are. Many of them are members of the church—Episcopal and Catholic. I couldn't be a member of the church I wanted to belong to and be an actress. A year ago last September, while playing in Ford's Opera House in Baltimore, I decided to leave the stage. Mr. Ford offered me seventy-five dollars a month for a year, or $100 a month for six months; but I saw my duty clearly. I left and began preparing for preaching. About a year ago I was licensed to preach, and have been preaching since."

THE AFRICANS.

The Population and Ultimate Condition.

Africa is a great fact; we cannot get rid of it, and we are fast becoming convinced that it may be turned to a better use than we have hitherto made of it. The Africans are irrepressible; they have the gift of vitality above most men, and live and multiply under circumstances that would be death to other races. The natives of Tasmania have disappeared; the Australians are nearly extinct; it is but an actuary's question as to when we shall see the last of New Zealanders, and the Indians of America die out in the presence of the white man. Not so the African. Place him where you will, so long as he gets sunshine, and under what circumstances you may, and Israel in Egypt scarcely increased faster. It is estimated that there are nearly 15,000,000 of people of African descent on the mainland and islands of America. Africa itself is more thickly peopled than was supposed. Instead of 30,000,000, it probably contains 100,000,000 of people. We cannot hope to possess ourselves of Africa as we did of America, for side by side with us on his own soil, the African would surely prove the stronger. So, whether we meet him in his own land or elsewhere, it is manifestly to our own interest (to say nothing of higher motives) to make the best of him. It is in Africa itself we must look to the highest possibilities of the race, for those outside are slaves, or the descendants of slaves. They live also in the lands of their thraldom, and in the presence of those who are, or those who have been, their masters. You may free them all, but you will not purge them from the ill effects of slavery, simply by emancipating them. It will take many years to get rid of the mischief which long generations of slavery have brought in their natures. Had the Israelites after their emancipation remained in Egypt in the presence of their former masters they would have been slaves in their nature still. And so it was with the free colored men in the United States and West Indies. Their associations tend to keep alive the recollections of the past and to check noblest aspirations. The galling discomfort, if not of legal proscription, yet of bitter caste prejudice in the whites, and which manifests itself in everyday life in a thousand cruel and annoying ways, are great against them. These people, therefore, afford as yet no fair criterion of what the African race is capable. I believe, however, that the possibilities of the Africans on their own soil are not inferior to those of any race of men on the earth. Their civilization may, in some things, prove unlike our own, their range of virtue and vice somewhat different, yet I do not think they will prove mentally our inferiors, or that their moral standard will be lower. I say this from no theory evolved from my own inner consciousness, but from a conviction which is the result of a personal knowledge of them.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Insect Suicide.

One morning while in Southern India a servant brought to me a very large specimen of the black scorpion, which, having stayed out too long in its nocturnal rambles, had apparently got bewildered at daybreak and been unable to find its way home. To keep it safe, the creature was at once put into a glazed entomological case. Having a few leisure minutes in the course of the forenoon I thought I would see how my prisoner was getting on, and to have a better view of it the case was placed in a window in the rays of a hot sun. The light and heat seemed to irritate it very much, and this recalled to my mind a story which I had read somewhere that a scorpion, on being surrounded with fire, had committed suicide. I hesitated about subjecting my pet to such a terrible ordeal, but taking a common botanical lens, I focused the rays of the sun on its back. The moment this was done it began running hurriedly about the case, hissing and spitting in a very fierce way. The experiment was repeated some four or five times with like results, but upon trying it once again the scorpion turned up its tail and plunged the sting, quick as lightning, into its own back. The infliction of the wound was followed by a sudden escape of fluid, and a friend standing by called out, "See it has stung itself; it is dead;" and, sure enough, in less than half a minute life was quite extinct. I have written this brief notice to show (1) that animals may commit suicide; (2) that the poison of certain animals may be destructive to themselves.—*Nature.*

STERNDALE BENNETT has been buried in Westminster Abbey. The requisition to the Dean to permit his interment in that sacred pile was signed by a great number of prominent musicians, including Hans von Billow, J. Joachim, Sir Julias Benedict, Jenny Lind Goldschmidt, Arthur Sullivan, G. A. Macfarren, A. Randegger, John Hullah, Charles Santley, Sims Reeves, and Sir Frederick Gore Ouseley.

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LIVINGSTONE.

Preservation of His Remains and Records.

The world owes a debt of gratitude it can never pay to the faithful servants who, through dangers and against obstacles which the imagination can but faintly picture, bore the dead body of their friend and master, with all the precious records of his wanderings and discoveries, from the little village where he breathed his last to the sea-coast of Zanzibar. But for their affectionate devotion these records would have been lost; and with the exception of what was contained in the diary intrusted to the care of Mr. Stanley, all knowledge of the important discoveries made by the great traveler during the last seven years of his life would have perished. Thanks to the fidelity of these poor ignorant men, in the narrative now given to the world, covering seven years of continuous travel and discovery, not a break occurs. "We have not," says the editor of this deeply interesting work, "to deplore the loss, by accident or carelessness, of a single entry from the time of Livingtone's departure from Zanzibar, in the beginning of 1866, to the day when his note-book dropped from his hand in the village of Ilala, at the end of April, 1873." The preservation of these documents appears almost miraculous when we consider the nature of the perils through which they were borne to a place of safety. The little band of faithful servants had to make their way with their precious burden hundreds of miles through a wild and terrible country, through lands where the debased and superstitious tribes would have torn them in pieces had it become known that they were carrying a dead man, over rivers swollen into raging torrents, across mountains, and through dense forests, where dangers lurked in every thicket. Yet although at every step beset with perils, suffering oftentimes from hunger and thirst, and sometimes almost dead with fever, the dreaded scourge of equatorial Africa, they remained faithful to their sacred trust, and gave an example of fidelity and heroism that should never be forgotten.—S. S. CONANT, in *Harper's Magazine for March.*

PROSPECTUS.

1786. — 1875.

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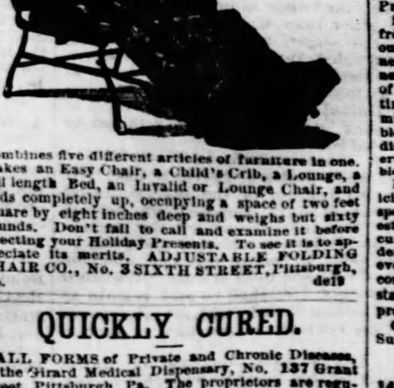
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ALL FORMS of Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are regular graduates of medicine and surgery, as diploma at office will show, are longer engaged and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.
NO CURE, NO PAY.
Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic and Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the Shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in mature years, and which produces some of the following effects: As emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victims for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to Private Diseases sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address
GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietors where nothing but the best of drugs are used. This enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.
lyl4-6

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA., February 19, 1875.

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received at this office until FEBRUARY 24TH, inclusive, for Making and Painting Casing and Shelving for County Offices.

Plans and Specifications can be seen and all information relative thereto obtained on application at the County Commissioners office.

HENRY WARNER,
fe19 County Controller.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Feb. 18, 1875.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of March, 1875, at 3 P. M., for the following work:

GRADING.

Beatty street, from Jackson street to Stanton avenue; Sarah street, from 30th street to city line, and 34th street, from Sarah street to Jane street.

Plans and specifications can be seen and blanks for bidding can be had at this office. No bids will be received after 3 P. M.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids, should they deem it necessary for the interest of the city or the property owners.

A. DEMPSTER,
fe18 City Engineer.

ARCHITECTS.

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building,
Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

E. M. BUTZ,
ARCHITECT,
REMOVED TO
Nos. 64 and 66 Federal Street, Allegheny,
Over Girard Savings Bank.

LEGAL.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.—At Pittsburgh, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1875. The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as Assignees of Augustus H. Tack and Theodore E. Tack, of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon their creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

DAVID R. GALWAY,
THOMAS T. WIGHTMAN,
3e7:n18-w Assignees.

ESTATE OF DAVID SIMS, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned upon the Will and Estate of DAVID SIMS, late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased, all persons having claims will present them, and all indebted to said decedent will make payment to either of the undersigned.

HUGH McMASTER,
At Exchange National Bank,
A. M. BROWN,
No. 152 Fifth avenue,
Executors.
Pittsburgh, January 6, 1875. ja6:152-w

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of PHILIP PAULIN, late of Allegheny City, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned Executrix, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement to MRS. MONICA PAULIN, No. 38 Chestnut street, Allegheny City, Pa.
de30:k91:w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by the "Workingmen's Building and Loan Association of Allegheny City," for a Charter of Incorporation under the provisions of the Act approved April 29, 1874, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations."

E. A. WEGER,
fe10-w Solicitor for Applicants.

ORDINANCES.

[No. 2.]

AN ORDINANCE—Changing the place of holding elections in the first precinct, 14th ward.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the place of holding elections in the first precinct, Fourteenth ward, be and the same is hereby changed from the office of the Excelsior Glass Works on Gist street, to the Superintendent's office, Fifth avenue Market, Miltenberger street.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 12th day of February, A. D. 1875.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest: GEO. BOOTH,
Clerk of Common Council.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 15, 1875.
Approved—W. C. McCARTHY,
Mayor.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 4, page 101, 22d day of February, A. D. 1875. fe23

DR. WHITTIER,
NO. 302 PENN STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Continues to treat with his usual great success, all Private Diseases. Curable cases guaranteed.
Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and finally impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all urinary diseases and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood poison thoroughly eradicated from the system.
DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere, by mail or express.
Office hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 7 P. M. Sundays, 12 to 1 P. M.
TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,
144 pages, fine illustrations. Cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders and mysteries of sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes consequence and cure. Price 50 cents, at office, or by mail, secure sealed.
DR. WHITTIER,
d&S 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DUFF & CAMPBELL,
Manufacturers of
WINDOW GLASS,
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

Buy a Lot in Ashchenz.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,

Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.

CAPITAL, ... $250,000.
SURPLUS, ... 127,000.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Seibert, P. Haberman.

A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,

Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.

CAPITAL . . . . $200,000.

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.

6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.

W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, February 24, 1875.

Financial matters in the city remain without noticeable change. There continues to be a good demand for money, but the supply being ample, the market is in a comfortable easy condition. The banks are all well supplied with loanable funds which only await good business paper at fair rates. There is comparatively little doing in stocks at present, and real estate remains quiet. Everybody is looking for the good time coming, and there are surface indications that the time is probably not so far distant as croakers would have us suppose.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Exchange National Bank	$69 75
City National Bank	43 00
Bank of Pittsburgh	65 50
Smithfield Savings Bank	91 50
Pittsburgh Gas Co	66 00
Allemania Insurance Co	49 25

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says the anthracite coal trade for the week ending on the 13th instant is without any special feature. It is still quiet. No collieries in the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions are in operation, except such as are supplying local consumption. The entire tonnage reported for the week ending on the 13th instant was 128,504, against 221,672 in corresponding week last year, and 1,461,324 for the new year, against 1,694,543 to same date in 1874. The bituminous tonnage for the week is 36,683 tons, and for the year 202,292 tons, against 208,938 tons to corresponding date last year. The total of both kinds of coal for the week is 165,187 tons, and for the year, 1,663,616 tons, against 2,003,481 tons to same time in 1874, being a decrease of 339,865 tons. The quantity of coal and coke transported over the Pennsylvania Railroad for the week was 56,749 tons, and for the year 288,568 tons. Of this aggregate 233,554 tons were coal and 55,012 tons coke. This table embraces all the coal carried over the road, both anthracite and bituminous, east and west. A remarkable feature of the coal trade is the slight falling off of tonnage in the face of the very general suspension of coal production. The bituminous production is even short of what it was at corresponding time in 1874, thus showing a full supply of anthracite.

—The following shows the earnings and expenses of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company for the month of January, 1875:

Earnings	$195,606 61
Expenses	151,818 24
Net proceeds	$ 43,788 37

—The foreign commerce of the port of New York for the past week was as follows:—General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $7,974,697; produce exports, $3,953,584, and specie exports, $511,839. The total imports of merchandise since January 1, this year, were $46,341,257, against $52,070,609 in 1874, and $63,671,992 in 1873. The total exports of specie since January 1, were $12,165,171, against $4,897,104 last year, and $9,097,186 in 1873.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Asked.
Gold	114½	114⅝
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupon	119½	119⅝
5-20 1862	116⅜	116⅝
" 1864	117⅛	117⅜
" 1865	119⅛	119⅜
" 1865 new	118⅛	118⅜
" 1867	119⅜	119⅝
" 1868—coupons	119	119⅜
10-40's	113	113⅜
Currency 6's	119	119⅜
New 5 per cents	114⅛	114⅜
10-40's—coupons	117	117

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	101⅜	101½
Erie	28⅜	27¾
I. C.	101⅛	101
C. C. & I. C.	6½	6
St. Paul	34⅞	34½
Do. Pref		
Michigan Southern	74⅜	73⅝
Do Central	73½	74½
North Western Common	42⅞	43
Do. Pref	56	53
Rock Island		103⅞
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90⅛	90
Pacific Mail	31⅜	31⅝
Western Union Telegraph	73⅛	72⅞
Ohio & Mississippi	25⅜	24⅞
Union Pacific	41⅜	40⅞
Toledo & Wabash	10⅛	10⅛
Harlem	128	
Adams Express	100⅛	101
American Express	64⅛	64⅜
U. S. Express	58⅛	59
W.. Fargo & Co Express	86	86
Fort Wayne	97⅜	98
Hannibal & St. Joseph	21	20⅞
Panama	112	112

Luther S. Kauffman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
P. R. R.	55	55⅛
" " scrip	107	
Reading	56⅝	57
United Cos. of N. J.	131⅛	132
Oil Creek	11⅛	11⅛
Lehigh Valley	63	
Central Transportation	44⅛	45
Empire do.	54⅛	
A. V. R. R. 7-20	91	
P. C. & St. L. 7's		76⅛

NEW YORK, February 23, 1875.

Money 2½@3; prime mercantile paper 4 to 6. Sterling was heavy and lower at 482 @482½ for sixty days and 485¾@486 for sight. The produce exports for the week were $5,133,631. The customs receipts were $633,000. Gold opened at 114½, and closed at 114⅝, the two extremes of the day having been 114⅝ and 114¾. The carrying rates ranged 1 to 4 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $219,000. The clearings amounted to $43,000,000. Government bonds were dull. Railroad bonds were firm. State bonds were quiet. The stock market was strong at the opening of business, except for Wabash, which was ⅜ lower than the closing price on Saturday. Pacific Mail opened better than it closed on Saturday, and made a further advance of 2¼ per cent. to 36. Next in order came Western Union and Union Pacific. Later in the day the whole market fell off under the lead of Pacific Mail, which dropped from 36 to 31 5-8 on the announcement from Washington that the Senate had concurred in the House bill repealing the $500,000 subsidy. The amendment to the tax bill to tax sales of stocks and gold also helped to depress the market. Union Pacific sold down to 40 1-8, Western Union to 72 1-2, Northwest to 42 5-8, St. Paul to 34 3-8, Ohio to 24 7-8, and Wabash to 10 1-2. The transactions aggregated 210,000 shares, of which 81,000 were Pacific Mail, 35,000 Western Union, 15,000 Northwest, 6,000 St. Paul, 8,000 Lake Shore, 14,000 Ohios, 6,000 Wabash, and 40,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 119⅞; 5-20's of '62, 116⅛; do of '64, 117⅛; do of '65, 119⅜; do '65 new, 118⅛; do of '67, 120⅛; do of '68, 120⅛; new 5s, 114⅛; 10-40s, 117; currency 6s, 119⅛.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 95; Tennessee, old, 65; do new, 65; Virginia, new, 30; do old 30; North Carolina, old, 26; do new, 13.

Stocks.—Canton, 60; Western Union Telegraph Company, 72⅛; Quicksilver, 31⅛; Adams Express, 101; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 84; American Merchants Union Express, 64; United States Express, 58⅛; Pacific Mail, 31⅛; New York Central, 101⅛; Erie, 27⅞; do preferred, 42; Harlem, 128; do pref'd, 125; Michigan Central, 73; Pittsburgh, 90⅛; Northwestern common, 42⅜; do preferred, 53⅛; Rock Island, 102⅛; New Jersey Central, 108⅛; St. Paul, 34⅛; do preferred, 53; Toledo & Wabash, 10⅛; do preferred, 15; Fort Wayne, 98; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 23; Chicago & Alton, ex. int., 102; do preferred, ex. div., 105; Lake Shore, 73⅛; Ohio & Mississippi, 26⅛; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 63⅛; Burlington & Quincy, ex. div., 103; Panama, 6; Illinois Central, 101; Union Pacific, 40⅛; Central Pacific, 96⅛; Union, 93⅛; Delaware & Lackawanna, 110.

LONDON, February 23—5 P. M.—Consols: money, 93@93⅛; account, 93⅛@93⅛; 5-20's of '65, 107⅛; do of '67, 107⅛; 10-40's, 102⅛; new 5s, 103; New York Central, 96⅛; Erie, 25⅛@25⅛; do preferred, 42⅛.

PARIS, February 23.—Rentes 64f. 60c.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Ore Blooms, and Muck Bar.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Blair Iron & Steel co m	1	Nimick & co m	1
Kloman & C Bro metal	4		
Total			6

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Nimick & Co p	2	Lucy Furnace o	3
Isabella Furnace o	12	Hussey W & Co o	2
Total			19

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

hoenberger B & co o	5	Kloman & co	6
Byers & Mc m	5	Nimick & Co m	4
W J Anderson m	1	J Moorhead m	1
Total			22

PENNA. R. R.

J W Porter m	5	A H Childs m	4
Total			9

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Feb. 23, 1875.

The leading merchandise markets, while they are not as active as they should be, and usually are at this season of the year, are as much so, perhaps, as can reasonably be expected, and with a continuation of the present fine weather, we think business generally will improve; there is one thing certain, it cannot get much worse than it has been during the past two or three months.

Mr. James H. Loh, of the firm of Loh & Co., this city, is in receipt of circulars from the Secretary of the "National Butter and Egg Association," from which we learn that the next annual meeting of the Association will be held in Chicago, on Wednesday, March 3d. It is hoped that Pittsburgh will be fully represented, as we understand that an effort will be made to have the meeting of 1876 take place in Pittsburgh.

There was a good attendance at the Chamber of Commerce to-day, and notwithstanding trade generally in nearly all its varied branches is dull, there was a fair amount of business transacted. Following sales were reported:

1 car Yellow Ear Corn, 77c.
3 cars Yellow Shelled, free, 73.
1 car Oat Straw, on track, $17½.
2 cars White Oats, in sacks, 65½.
2 cars Timothy Hay, $22 ℔ ton.
1 car White Oats, in sacks, 65¼.
3 cars Oat Straw, $18.
1 car Yellow Ear Corn, track, 78.
1 car Yellow Ear Corn, track, 77.
131 bbls Flour on private terms.

APPLES—There is a very fair demand, and with continued light receipts, the supply is light and prices are well maintained; $2 to $3 per barrel, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull; 50@55c ℔ gal.

BEANS—There is an increasing demand, and the market is firmer in consequence, but prices have undergone no change; mediums, $1,75@1,85 ℔ bushel; navies, $1,90@2.

BUTTER—Continues to come in freely, and the market is easier in consequence of the supply accumulating, and sellers generally are more anxious to realize; prime to choice rolls at 28@30.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There is an increased demand but prices remain unchanged, 3@3¼ ℔ lb.

CRANBERRIES—$10@14 ℔ bbl.

CHEESE—There is a continued good jobbing trade, but no change in prices, which are firm; prime Ohio Goshen, 16½@17c; New York ditto, 17½ @18.

DRIED FRUIT—The market for Apples is steady at 7@8c, while Peaches continue dull at 8½@9½, as to quality.

DRESSED HOGS—8@9c ℔ lb.

EGGS—The market is easier in consequence of the soft weather, which, it is almost certain, will result in increased receipts, providing it holds out a few days; fresh quotable at 34@35cents; pickled, 25@30.

FLOUR—There is no improvement to note in the demand, and no change to make in quotations: Spring wheat flours, $5,25@5,50 for Wisconsins, and 5,50@5,75 for Minnesotas; winters, $5½@5¾ for red and $6@6¼ for amber and white. Rye Flour, $5,50@5,75.

GROCERIES—Trade continues to drag, the demand for all the leading staples is light, restricted mainly to supplying immediate wants. There is no improvement to note in the market for Coffee, but Sugars are firmer as are also Tobaccos, which may be attributed to the proposed increase in the import duty; the indications, however, are that Coffees will go still lower.

SUGARS.

Crushed	11	Standard B	10¼
Granulated	11	Ex C Standard	10
Powdered	11	Demarara	9⅜@10¼
Standard A	10¾	Porto Rico	8⅜@ 9¼
N. O. Sugar	8⅛@ 9¼		

SYRUPS.

Sugar house	35@40	Sugar Drips	55@60
Maryland	46	White Drips	60@65
Silver Drips	55	Extra Golden	65@70

COFFEES.

Rio Good	21 @22
Rio Prime	23 @24
Rio Fancy	25 @25
Roasted Rio, in lb packages	28
Roasted loose	27½
Roasted Java, in lb packages	40
Roasted Java loose	39½

RICE.

Rangoon ℔ lb	7 @7½	Patna ℔ lb	7½@8
Carolina ℔ lb	8 @8½		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	73@75
Demarara	50@55		

GRAIN—There was some Wheat offered on 'Change to-day, but buyers and sellers could not come together, and, in the absence of sales, quotations may be given at $1,14@1,16 for red and $1,18@1,20 for amber and white. There is a continued steady demand for Ear Corn, and prices are sustained; quotable at 75@77c for mixed to prime yellow. Shelled Corn is slow, but unchanged at 71@72 for white and mixed, and 73@74 for yellow, free in elevator—sales reported to-day at 73. There is a steady demand for Rye and but little coming forward; we continue to quote at $1,10@1,12. The Oat market does not appear to be as active or as strong as it was a few days since, although prices are still maintained; 63@64½ for mixed, and 65@66 for white.

HOMINY—$4,25@4,50 ℔ bbl.

HAY—There is a very fair demand for Hay, and baled may be quoted steady at $17@19 for prairie and $20@23 for timothy, according to quality and condition.

MILL FEED—Market steady at $1,25@1,30 for Bran; $1,30@1,35 for Shipstuffs and Shorts; $1,40@1,50 for Middlings, and $1,50@1,60 for Chopped Feed.

ONIONS—$3@4 ℔ bbl.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 13@14 cents; do. Turkeys, 16@17c.

PROVISIONS—The market is moderately active, but devoid of any new features worthy of special notice.

Hams—Extra S. C. ℔ lb	13½	Lard-Prime Leaf in tierces, ℔ lb	14½
Shoulders, Ex S. C.	10	Do., half barrels	15
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	13½	Lard-Ref. for summer use in tierces	
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	15	Do., in ½ bbls	
Beef Tongues Sugar Cured, ℔ doz	$7.00	Do., in bk'ts	
Bacon Shoulders	8½	Do., 3 lb caddies	17½
Short Rib Sides	11⅛	Do., 5 lb do	17½
Clear Sides	12⅛	Do., 3 lb pails	17¾
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl	$20.50	Do., 5 lb do	17½
Miner's Lard Oil		Do., 6 lb do	17½
Lard Oil, per gal	$1.12	Ham Sausage	10
Carbon Oil	12	Cheese, per lb	15
½ bbl Pigs Feet	4.00	Miner's Lard Oil	
		¼ bbl Pigs Feet	2.0

POTATOES—Are coming in more freely, but with a steady demand, prices are fully maintained; 85@90c ℔ bushel, on track, by the carload, and $1 in a jobbing way.

PEAS—$1,90@2 ℔ bush.

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2⅛ @3 cts for good mixed, woolen ⅛c ℔ lb.

SWEET CORN—7@8c ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is quiet and unchanged at $6.50@7 ℔ bush, and Timothy at $2,90@3.25.

TALLOW—City, 8¼@9; country, 7½@8.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Feb. 23, 1875.

The market continues quiet, but its general tone is firmer. Crude was quoted at $1,47½@1,52 ℔ bbl for "United" at wells, a slight advance as compared with Saturday. Refined was quoted firmer but quiet; quotable at 11½ on cars here, 13½ delivered in Baltimore; and 13¾@14 in Philadelphia.

The exports continue light, and this, taken in connection with the reduced production of refined, renders it almost certain that prices will be maintained for some time to come, and an advance is not improbable. The stock in the foreign markets, it is evident, is comparatively small, and as the quantity afloat for those markets is light, there is but little prospect of the supply being increased soon; and this being the case a good healthy export demand within the next few weeks is confidently looked for. Our refiners are anxious to get the free pipe bill through now, so that they will be ready to meet the demand when it sets in, and by reducing the cost of transportation on the raw article, be enabled to compete successfully with other points for the trade.

The Barrel market continues quiet, and prices are nominally unchanged at $1,05@1,10 for countries, and $1,25 for city make.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
B S Duncan	Fairview O W	633
B S Duncan	Star O W	773
B S Duncan	Riverside O W	240
Crawford & Co	Riverside O W	155
Greer & C	Sunbeam O W	153
Total		1,954

New York Breadstuffs Market—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, February 22.—The past week our Grain market has been characterized by rapid changes and only a moderate degree of activity. At times the depression has been very great, owing to the ice embargo, the sudden changes in gold, and decline in sterling exchange. The greatest obstacle to business has been the presence of so much ice in the bay, which has prevented sailing vessels and lighters from moving safely. Our exports are very light, showing a great falling off as contrasted with the corresponding time last year, and the quantity now afloat from the Atlantic ports for Great Britain is about 450,000 bush., or 56,000 qrs, but the quantity afloat from the Pacific Coast is now about 9,520,000 bush, or 1,190,000 qrs, including the shipments from Oregon, California, Chili and Australia; to this add 1,753,500 qrs afloat from Eastern Europe, and we have an aggregate from all points of 3,009,500 qrs. against 3,280,000 qrs. the corresponding time last year. Now, this added to the quantity in sight at our chief grain marts, gives an aggregate that at first glance is really alarming, but with stocks in Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Spain, Portugal, and many Italian ports much below those of the corresponding time last year, and the apprehension of a fearful decline as the season advances is in some measure removed. The disturbed condition of the finances of the country, as indicated in the rapid advance in gold and the demoralization of business generally, is likely to culminate in a far greater advance in gold and depreciation in the value of real estate, railway, and other securities, from which no steady income can be derived. The large exhibit of Wheat afloat and in sight, it seems to us, cannot fail to limit the area under Wheat at the North-West the coming Spring. From the West and Middle States we learn farmers generally will not sell their winter wheat, and have determined to hold it over; as to the wisdom of so doing no one can at this early period advance an opinion, as so many contingencies are likely to arise ere next Autumn, both in regard to the consumption as well as the production of Wheat, that it would be useless to express an opinion as to the policy of farmers holding over much of their last crop. It is very evident to us that the production on the Pacific coast, should no unforeseen circumstance arise, will be larger than ever before, and this, or the major part of it, will have to be marketed, as it cannot be housed for want of room. Our accounts from the South and West, respecting the growing crop are not so hopeful as we could wish. Much of the Wheat South and West of us is without any protection of snow, and the plant, it is feared, is greatly injured. The exports of the week are 167,752 bush., against 424,502 bushels the corresponding time last year. A material decline in freights since last Tuesday and more mild weather has given a fresh impulse to the market for Spring, and prices are better, but Winter has ruled steady and in fair demand, chiefly for milling.

Business in Flour since our last weekly review has been more active, but up to Wednesday was of a retail and very unsatisfactory character; most grades valued at $5.10 and upwards were very irregular, and much irregularity in prices prevailed; the intense cold weather and ice embargo in the harbor greatly restricting transactions, and checking any inclination to do business; but since early 'Change on Wednesday we have had mild weather and a more general demand has prevailed; this, coupled with the very limited arrivals and a material decline in freights, imparted a better tone to the market, especially noticeable in the low grades, which are less plenty, and we find our stock somewhat reduced, though it is still ample, this is particularly true of the medium and better sizes; the business of the week has not proved very satisfactory, but the most hopeful indication is the falling off in the production everywhere, and a more satisfactory market seems probable ere the middle of March. The quantity of Flour now afloat for Great Britain is very moderate, and we find the stocks at London, Liverpool and Glasgow as last advised are limited and considerably less than last year; hence with a moderate production and a large consumption, we may count on a more healthy market during the Spring months. The trade in fancy brands of Minnesota has been moderate, but with limited arrivals we find the stock is reduced, and holders, in view of the very limited production, seem very indifferent about selling. In New Patent Process a limited business has been done at irregular figures, though since Wednesday more steadiness may be noted. In Winter Wheat brands only a moderate business is passing and at rather unsatisfactory prices. Shipping Extra have sold quite freely since Tuesday, and have improved; No. 2 and Superfine have been sparingly offered, and with a good inquiry, having improved, with light offerings at the close; Choice Family brands have been in retail demand at about former prices; City Ground has been in moderate demand, as, owing to the ice embargo, the mills at Brooklyn, could not fill orders. The exports of the week have been fair, some 30,302 bbls., against 40,809 bbl. the corresponding week last year.—*Tribune.*

Philadelphia Cattle Market, Feb. 22.

Beef Cattle.—Receipts, 2,900 head. The market is dull and weak; we quote from 4 cents up to 8¼ cents per pound, the latter for extras. Sheep are moderately active at 4 cents up to 7½c per pound. Receipts, 5,000 head. Hogs are firmer. Sales of corn fed at $11@11,50 per hundred pounds, net.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 23, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No 2 spring 85¼c spot; 85½c seller March; 86⅛c seller April; 90⅛c seller May; No 3 81⅛@82c; rejected 77@77½c. Corn: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 64⅛@64½c spot; 64⅛c bid seller March; 65⅛c seller April; 71⅛c bid seller May; yellow 64⅛c; rejected 63⅛@63⅛c. Oats dull and lower; No 2 53 @53⅛c spot; 53c seller March; 53⅛@53⅛c seller April; 56⅛c seller May. Rye dull and nominal; No 1 98⅛c@$1. Barley dull and nominal; No 2 $1.08 spot or seller March; $1.06 seller April.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs steady; light $7.20; heavy 7.35. Pork dull and unsettled; $18.10 spot; $18.10@18.12½ seller March; $18.40@18.42½ seller April. Lard dull at $13.37½ spot or seller March; $13.55@13.57½ seller April. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders 6⅜c; short rib middles 9⅛@9⅝c; short clear 9⅞c; all loose, spot or seller March.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.04.

At call board Wheat was heavy; 85⅛c seller March; 86⅜c seller April. Corn: 64⅛@64⅛c seller March; 65⅛c seller April. Oats unchanged. Pork weaker at $18.05 seller March; $18.32½ seller April; $18.57½ seller May. Lard nominal at $13.70 seller May.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 23.—Flour firmer; receipts 9,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4.2 @4.40; common to good $4.60@4.65; good to choice $4.65@4.70; white wheat extra $5.80@6.00; extra Ohio $4.75@6.50; St. Louis $4.85@8. Rye flour steady at $4@5.10. Corn meal quiet at $3.80 @4.50. Wheat firmer; No 1 spring $1.16@1.20; No 3 spring $1.05@1.07; No 2 Chicago $1.08@1.10½; No 2 Milwaukee $1.11@1.13½; winter red western $1.21@1.25. Rye quiet at 86@93c. Barley dull at $1.40. Malt heavy. Corn opened firmer; closed heavy; receipts 203,000 bush; mixed western 84½@86c; yellow 85@86c. Oats heavy and lower; receipts 33,000 bush; mixed western 67@69c. Hay and Coffee unchanged. Sugar dull; prime 7⅝c; refined 9⅝@10⅜c. Molasses quiet at 60@66c. Rice steady; Carolina 7⅛@7⅜c; Rangoon 6⅛@6⅜c. Petroleum firmer; refined 14@14⅛c; crude 7⅛c. Eggs firmer; 33a35c. Pork dull at $19.50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; pickled hams 10⅛c. Middles quiet; long clear 10⅛c; short clear 10⅛c. Lard heavy at 13⅛c. Butter: prime steady; others heavy at 15@ 2½c. Cheese firm at 10@16⅛c. Whisky lower at $1.06. Clover seed dull at 11@11⅛c. Rosin lower at $2.05@2.10.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 23.—Flour: only a local demand; superfine $4.50; double $4.87½; treble $5.62½@5.50; choice $5.75@6.25. Corn firmer; 90@93c. Oats in good demand at 72@73c. Bran quiet at $1.70. Hay dull; prime $25; choice $27. Pork dull at $20. Bacon quiet at 10½@12½c. Hams lower at 13⅛c. Dry salt meats dull at 7⅛, 7⅛, 11 @11⅛c. Lard: ordinary dull; choice in request; tierce packers 14c; refined 14⅛@15c; keg 14⅛@15⅛c. Sugar firm; inferior 5@5⅛c; common 6@6⅛c; fair to fully fair 6⅛@7⅛c; prime to choice 8@8⅛c. Molasses in fair demand; stock diminishing; fair fermenting 45c; prime do 46@48c; fair reboiled 53@54c; strictly prime to choice 60@65c. Whisky dull and nominal; Louisiana $1.08; western $1.09. Corn meal dull and lower at $3.95@4.00. Coffee quiet; fair to prime 18⅛@19⅛c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 23.—Flour dull; western superfine $4@4.25; do extra $4.62½@5.25. Wheat steady; No 1 amber $1.20@1.21; No 2 $1.17 @1.18; No 3 $1.13@1.14. Corn steady and active; western mixed 81c. Oats firm; white western 57@ 68c; mixed 65@66. Rye steady at $1@1.03. Pork quiet at $19.75@20. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 7⅛@7⅛c; clear rib 10⅛@10⅛c. Bacon steady; shoulders 7⅛c; clear rib 11⅛@11⅛c. Hams 14@15c. Lard firm at 13⅛@14⅛c. Butter steady; western tub 26@30c; do rolls 22@28c. Petroleum steady at 7⅛@7⅛c. Coffee dull; 17@19c. Whisky nominal; $1.08.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 23.—Tallow 39s 6d. Turpentine 25s 3d@25s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, February 23.—Cotton active and firmer; middling upland 7⅜@7⅛d; Orleans 8d; sales of 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales speculation and export and 8,900 American. Breadstuffs steady. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 12,000 qrs, including 9,000 qrs American. Corn 34s 6d@35s.

ANTWERP, February 23.—Petroleum: refined, 30f.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 23.—Flour steady; extra $4; State and extra family $5@5.75. Wheat firm; red $1.18@1.20; amber $1.23. Rye 95c. Corn advancing; yellow 80c; mixed western 80c. Oats firm; white 69c; mixed western 67c. Provisions quiet. Pork $19.50@20. Whisky $1.08. Petroleum nominal. Clover seed steady at $10.50@11.75. Flax seed $2. Butter steady; New York and Bradford county choice 35@37c; do firsts 33@34c; do rolls firsts 25@27c. Cheese firm and unchanged. Eggs lower; western 34@35c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 23.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 white Wabash $1.30; No 2 do $1.15; No 1 white Michigan $1.10½; extra $1.15; amber $1.08; seller May $1.13½; No 1 red $1.12. Corn: demand fair and market firm; high mixed 70½c; seller March 70c; seller May 74⅛c; low mixed 69c; seller May 73½c; no grade 68c. Oats: demand fair and market firm; No 2 and Michigan 59c; white 61c. Clover seed $6.30.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 23.—Cotton firm and higher at 15⅛c. Flour and Barley unchanged. Wheat steady at $1.07@1.10. Corn dull at 66@67c. Oats firm at 59@63c. Rye dull at $1.10@1.12. Oils, Butter and Cheese unchanged. Eggs firm at 25c. Pork quiet and firm at $19.50 bid; $19.75 asked. Lard quiet at 13⅛@14⅛c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 6⅛@7c; clear rib 9⅛@9⅛c; clear 10⅛@10⅛c. Bacon firm at 8, 11@11⅛c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1.04.

Boston.

BOSTON, February 23.—Flour steady and in moderate demand; western superfine $4.00@4.50; common extras $4.50@5.00; Wisconsin and Minnesota $5.00@6.25; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6.25@6.75; Illinois $5.25@7.00; St. Louis $5.50@8; fancy Minnesota $7@9. Corn: mixed and yellow 87@89c. Oats firm; mixed western and white 70@74c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee 91⅛c; No 2 86⅛c. Oats scarce and higher; No 2 54c. Corn in good supply; No 2 mixed in store fresh 61⅛c. Rye a shade firmer; No 1 in store $1.12⅛. Barley dull and demoralized; No 2 $1.12; seller March $1.10; No 3 $1.02.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 23.—Cotton firm at 15⅛@15⅛c. Flour firmer; superfine $4.10@4.25. Wheat and Barley unchanged. Corn firm at 64@ 65c. Oats firm at 62c. Rye scarce at $1.03@1.05. Whisky unsettled at $1.04; offered at $1.05. Pork 10⅛; 11@11⅛c. Lard dull at 13⅛c. Bacon active and firm at 8⅛, 8⅛, 10⅛; 11@11⅛c. Lard dull at 13⅛c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 23.—Cotton steady at 15c. Flour and Grain quiet and unchanged. Pork nominal at $19.50@20. Bacon firm; 8⅛, 8⅜, 11⅛, 11⅛, 11⅜@11⅛c. Bulk meats firm; 7⅛, 7⅛, 10⅛@ 10⅛c. Lard firm; choice leaf 14@14⅛c; tierce 14⅛c; kegs 15⅛c. Whisky firm and unchanged at $1.05.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 23.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm; shelled 71@72c; ears on track 67@68c. Oats firm; white 62c; No 1 State 61c; No 2 do 59c. Petroleum firm; standard white 11⅛c; Ohio State test 15⅛c; small lots are 1@2c higher.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 23.—Cotton steady at 13⅛@13⅜c. Flour quiet but firm at $4.50@6.00. Wheat steady at $1.15. Corn dull at 80c. Oats steady at 72⅛c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at $1.10.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 23.—Cotton active at 15⅛c; Flour firm and unchanged. Corn dull at 75c. Oats firm at 72c. Bulk meats easier at 7⅛, 10⅛@10⅛c. Pork firm at $20.50@21. Lard firm at 14⅛c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, February 23.—Flour quiet at $5@5.50. Wheat firm; amber $1.05⅛; No 1 $1.11½. Corn quiet at 69⅛c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 58⅛@59⅛c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 23.—Flour steady at $3.75@6. Wheat steady at $1.03@1.05. Corn steady at 53@60c. Oats steady at 56@60c. Rye quiet at $1.06. Barley quiet at $1.20@1.25.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 23.—Wheat lower for spring; No 1 Milwaukee club $1.17. Corn steady at 87c. Barley quiet; Canada nominally $1.30.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, February 23.—Cattle: receipts 2,500 head; market very dull, weak and easy for all grades; inferior to common mixed 2⅛@3⅛c; stockers 3@4⅛c; butchers' cattle 3⅛@4⅛c; ordinary to extra shipping 4⅛@6⅛c; shipments 2,000 head. Hogs: receipts 18,000 head; market dull and weak; 10@15c lower; shipping grades $5.75@6; common to prime packing $6.10@6.40; heavy $6.40@6.90; shipments 7,500. Sheep: receipts 2,000 head; no sales; market nominally lower; inferior to extra $3.75@6.25.

BUFFALO, February 23.—Cattle: receipts 1,318 head; total for the week 5,163; market moderately active, but not much stock offering; owners holding for an advance. Sheep and lambs: receipts 4,400; total for the week 11,000; market dull, and prices ⅛c off; twenty-three cars in yards unsold. Hogs: receipts 800; total for the week 5,600; market moderately active; Yorkers $6.50@6.85; heavy hogs $7.25@7.40; stillers 250 lbs $7.05.

WATERTOWN, MASS., February 23.—Beef cattle: receipts 163; supply light; trade dull; choice $10.75; extra $9.75@10.50; first quality $8.00@9.20; second, $6.50@7.50; third $5.50@6.00. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,088 head; trade a shade better than for some weeks past; prices advanced ⅛c; sales in lots at $2.50@3.75 each; extra $4@6.50.

ST. LOUIS, February 23.—Hogs scarce and firm; choice lots wanted; Yorkers $6.60@6.60; packing 6⅛@7⅛c. Cattle firm and active; sales of good native steers at 5⅛c; fair do $5.25@5.35.

CINCINNATI, February 23.—Hogs lower; common to medium $6.25@7.50; good firm at $7.25@ 7.30; choice $7.50@7.65.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, February 23.—Wool quiet but firm; medium and combing scarce; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above 55 @56c; X 51@55c; medium 56@57c; coarse 50@52⅛c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 49 @52c; medium 55@56c; coarse 50@51c; combing washed 66@67⅛c; do unwashed 48@50c; fine unwashed 35@37c; coarse and medium do 40@42c; tub washed 55@60c; extra and merino pulled 45@50c; No 1 and super pulled 43@48c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 23.—There was a moderate package demand for staple cotton goods, which are strong at current prices. Brown sheetings and fine and medium bleached shirtings are closely sold up in all leading makes. Shirting prints are fairly active, but fancies are quiet. Ginghams are in good demand. Dress goods are improving, and cotton hosiery is active. Fancy cassimeres are quiet, but worsted coatings are in steady request.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, February 23.—Cotton quiet at 16@ 16⅛c; futures closed easy; sales of 47,500 bales; February 15 31-32c; March 15 29-32c; April 16 9-32@ 16 5-16c; May 16 31-32c; June 16 15-16@16⅛c; July 17 3-16@17 7-32c; August 17 5-16@17 11-32c; September 16⅞@16⅞c.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—Cotton: good inquiry at the opening; sales 4,650 bales; movement checked by factors asking ⅛@⅛c higher rates; buyers refusing; factors subsequently meeting the demand freely, but the market remained quiet, closing at a partial advance of ⅛c; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 14⅛@14⅛c; low middling to strict low middling 14⅞@15⅛c; middling to strict middling 15⅛@15⅛c; good middling to middling fair 16@16⅛c; receipts 4,348 bales; exports to Great Britain 6,828 bales; stock 297,679 bales; unsold last evening 152,200 bales; on shipboard 148,000 bales.

Chicago Provisions Trade—Weekly Review.

The past week was rather a quiet one in the market for provisions, and the aggregate trading exhibited a marked falling off—more noticeably probable on account of the unusual activity which prevailed during the previous weeks of the packing season. With the close of next week the regular packing season ends, and the operators are, to some extent, holding off until the final returns of the packing of the West shall be given to the public. There is considerable anxiety manifested among operators regarding the average weight and yield of lard—the question of numbers being pretty well settled. A good share of the trading during the week was in the way of settlement or transfer of contracts from one month to another at the current differences—about 30c per bbl on mess pork, 20c per 100 lbs on lard, and ⅛c on all kinds of meats. The record of transactions shows considerable irregularities in values, and on the whole range a decline has been established. There appears to be a little more disposition to sell for future delivery, but buyers were slow to take hold, and the bulk of the speculative transactions was credited to outside parties. The advices from the Eastern and foreign markets indicate little change. The export movement continues fair, though a fair proportion of the product going forward is being shipped by manufacturers for this country to their houses in Europe. The shipments of pork from here during the week were quite large, and consisted principally of lots which were being transferred to Eastern markets to be overhauled and prepared for the summer trade. The rate of freight is low, and operators are taking advantage of previously made contracts. The same circumstances surround the movement of lard, though not to such an extent, as it is understood that a good share of the shipments were made to fill contracts in the Eastern markets for this month. The shipments of meats are more generally distributed—the foreign, Eastern and Southern markets obtaining moderate amounts. Purchasers experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining fully cured lots to fill specific orders, as the recent cold weather has rendered the process of curing slow and tedious. The greater portion of these were taken for the Southern trade to meet the wants of the merchants in that section. There was also a little inquiry for meats for some Western points, which have generally slaughtered hogs sufficient to supply the wants of their trade. There was considerable inquiry for meats for future delivery, and there is little doubt but sales were quite liberal, though transacted in a quiet way. The receipts of country packed product continues liberal, though no doubt including some through shipments from interior points. To-day there was a fair degree of activity displayed in this market, but prices ruled easy for most articles and rather irregular. Trading was mainly on speculative account, and largely in the way of transfers from one month to another at the current differences. The advices from other markets were not particularly favorable to holders, and they were more disposed to sell in a quiet way. The receipts of hogs were moderate, but prices ruled lower, which has some effect on the course of the market in a general way.

The Chicago *Daily Commercial Bulletin* publishes the following table showing the packing at the points named to date as compared with the corresponding time last year and the aggregate last season:

	To date. 1875.	To date. 1874.	Aggregate season. 1873-4
Chicago	1,585,325	1,503,437	1,520,024
Louisville	270,492	226,947	226,947
Indianapolis	290,000	290,000	295,796
Milwaukee	225,000	290,000	294,054
Cincinnati	510,453	566,466	581,258
St. Louis	392,000	460,000	463,793
Cedar Rapids	51,300	67,100	72,810

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—1 car lumber J W Miller; 1 do Heath & S; 1 do South Side Planing Mill Co; 1 do W F Casey; 15 bbls oil P & C R R; 6 bxs chalk S A Clark & Co; 4 racks wood in shape S W Morrison; 1 bx w in shape L H Dabbs; 16 do Pickersgill & Co; 19 pails tobacco W A Mcclurg; 20 pails tobacco J Zimmerman; 2 bls m iron J C Bidwell; 24 bxs scales Fairbanks M & Co; 7 kegs s steel 150 saws Singer Nimick & Co; 26 pcs g pipe Evans Dalzell & Co; 53 bxs fish T McCoy; 42 do D W Garrett; 7 kegs butter J H Loh & Co; 3 do P Duff & Son; 4 kegs do J J Pettit & Co; 2 cars wheat W G Miller; 13 bbls oat meal F W Jenkins; 80 bdls s boards Greaves & M; 135 bbls apples W J Steel; 7 bbls butter A Barnett; 2 firkins butter 1 bbl eggs 8 do apples Head C & Co; 2 ½ do butter Vangorder & S; 26 sks oats 20 do corn M Meek; 10 bbls flour Wm Welsh & Co; 5 bbls do 20 sks do E B Mahood & Co; 135 bbls apples W H Clark & Co; 5 bdls b springs H Berger; 8 do crawford & Bro; 3 bbls d peaches Dilworth Bro; 1 car s steel Maloney & L; 1 do lumber Pgh P Mill Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—24 cars coal Armstrong D & Co; 47 do N Y & C G C 7 do stone Kloman & C Bro; 1 do oats Scott & G; 1 do hay Beckert & G; 2 do sand A V R R co; 1 locomotive 1 tender and machinery C W Seifeld & Bro; 1 chest h h goods 1 trunk do Ingram; 1 bbl n oil Naiad O co; 30 c sewer pipe c P Markle & Son; 1 keg powder D W Bidwell & co; 1 bx butter 2 sks beans G Wright; 1 box butter J Griffin; 5 rolls leather Graham & S; 1 box butter W Laufman; 2 do brushes Kearner & Bro; 1 bx suds Hon E S Stover; 1 chest tools A J Meek; 2 bxs mdse McCullough & co; 1 r chair W McLane; 11 bbls whisky 2 empty bbls casey & F; 1 bx candy W P Hunter & co; 1 box fish 1 keg do W K Wells; 11 ale barrels Spences McK & co; 4 do Young & B; 1 do Z Wainwright & co; 1 bag coffee Schomaker & co; 1 bx mdse A H English & co; 14 bags c seed A Kirkpatrick & co; 7 bales flannel D Gregg & co; 15 sks c seed W Welsh & co; 1 wagon Potts & T; 1 bx sundries S D Young; 1 sk d peaches L J Blanchard; 2 bxs butter 1 do poultry Freese & A; 1 do butter 1 do eggs A Reismyer; 8 sks flour Head C & co; 18 Scoble R & S; 11 empty bbls Paine A & T.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—164 sks corn W G Miller; 50 bbls whisky Affelder & Bro; 32 pails tobacco R & W Jenkinson; 20 bxs do T C Jenkins; 2 casks shot J H Johnston; 5 cases tobacco E S Wright; 50 cads do 25 ½ buts do 40 qr buts do Fullerton & Son; 10 ½ buts do Carter Bro & Co; 25 do R & W Jenkins; 6 bbls d apples H Rea Jr; 50 tres nams F Sellers & Co; 10 tubs butter 6 do lard 2 bbls d apples J F Kennedy; 30 tubs butter Voigt M & co; 10 bxs candles J Porterfield & Co; 125 do soap T C Jenkins; 10 ½ bbls p fast 10 kegs do W B Hays & Son; 26 boxes tobacco T C Jenkins; 85 pails do Arbuckles & Co; 3 cars staves B D Moore; 200 pails stearine 25 trcs 50 kegs do R Owens & co; 150 bbls whisky Schmidt & F; 5 ½ buts tobacco 13 qr do 50 cads do Shipton & W; 40 doz b tubs Head C & co; 10 bbls whisky Voigt & McG; 1 car paper McElroy & Co; 20 sks flour S Hare & Son; 52 do Schomaker & Co; 50 bbls oil R Owens & co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 car flour B H Voskamp; 4 do barley Franenheim & V; 1 do flour H Riddle Son & co; 25 bbls hams Walker & Co; 5 do tongues R Owens & co; 10 do liquor Miller F & Co; 1 do J O'Connor; 20 do do P Hamberger; 2 ½ bbls butter Vangorder & S; 20 saddles venison H Rea Jr; 4 cars flour T C Jenkins; 1 do Jenkins Bro; 7 tubs butter 2 cars potatoes 4 pkgs m syrup Voigt M & co; 4 do W J Steele Bro; 50 bxs soap A Kirkpatrick & co; 1 car s iron W McKinney; 1 do Brown & co; 1 do g apples 25 tubs butter H J Mccracken; Bro; 51 bbls apples K Goff; 24 tubs butter Wilbert & W; 2 bxs soap; 4 do candles R McOwen; 7 pkgs butter J Mccracken; 117 sacks potatoes J H Phillips; 1 car shingles S G Pervis; 1 car flour S Lindsay Jr & co; 105 sks flour Head C & co; 3 cars potatoes Bricker & Son; 1 car oats Kiel & R.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR.—3 cars corn M F Herron & co; 1 do L C Newson; 1 do oats L G Graff & Co.

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3 cars prime white Oats,
3 cars prime mixed Oats,
2 cars shelled Corn,
4 cars ear Corn,

For sale by HITCHCOCK, McCREARY & CO., 349 Liberty St., office up stairs

100 BAGS D. PEACHES;
200 Cases Tomatoes;
100 Cases Corn;
1,000 Bushels Potatoes;
500 Bushels Onions;
500 Barrels Apples;
50 Barrels Pickles;
50 Barrels C. Berries;
2 Cars Timothy Hay;

Sweet Potatoes, Oranges and Lemons in store and for sale by AIKEN, WALLACE & POLLOCK, 185 Liberty street.

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GRAFF TUBE WORKS.

WILLIAM GRAFF & CO.,

Manufacturers of PLAIN AND GALVANIZED

Wrought Iron Pipe,

FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER. No. 140 FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pipe of any size, length or thickness furnished order. Also pipe cut and fitted to plans for mills, &

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 3 P. M.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 23, 1875.

Stations.	Above low water—ft. in.	Change or †—ft. in.	Dir'n of Wind.	State of Weather.
Cairo, Ill.	12 6	†7	S	Th't'ng.
Cincinnati, O	11 1	†1 6	SE	Lt Rain.
Davenport, Iowa	4 1		E	Th't'ng.
Keokuk, Iowa			E	Lt Rain.
LaCrosse, Wis			E	Lt Snow.
Leavenworth, Ky			S	Foggy.
Louisville	5 9	—1	SE	Th't'ng.
Memphis, Tenn	9 6	—3	SE	Th't'ng.
Nashville, Tenn	9 3	—1	SE	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	4 7	†2 7	S	Foggy.
Shreveport, La	20 11	—1	W	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo	5 1	†7	S	Cloudy.
St. Paul, Minn			N	Cloudy.
Vicksburg, Miss	21 5	†1 3	SE	Lt Rain.
Yankton, D. Ty.			N	Lt Snow.

GEORGE H. ROHE, Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

The stage of water last evening was four feet ten inches and rising. It thawed freely all day yesterday, and the indications last evening were favorable for rain. It will require several days of thawing, in the absence of rain, to bring out the ice, particularly as the snow has disappeared. The ice in the Allegheny must be very heavy, as it has been closed and subjected to almost constant freezing since about the 1st of the year. In 1856, as we learn from good authority, the navigation on this end of the Ohio River was not resumed until the 22d of March, and the probability is we will have more cold weather yet, although it is not probable that it will hold out as long a time.

The Arlington left Memphis Saturday evening for Cincinnati.

NEW ORLEANS is greatly troubled by thieves stealing the iron ties off boles of cotton on the wharf.

C. D. MILLAR, ESQ., of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, was 49 years old Saturday, 29th. "May he live long and prosper."

THE Katie was to be sold at auction last Saturday at New Orleans. It is said that John J. Brown was willing to give $40,000 for her.

Two of the present members of the Louisiana Legislature were formerly cabin boys under Captain Carter, of the Scudder: and they were not such good cabin boys either.

A COAL boat with 22,000 bush. of coal was sunk at the Pumpkin Patch by the ice, in 25 feet of water. It belonged to N. J. Bigley & Co. All efforts to save it were unavailing.

THE administrator of the estate of Captain E. F. Dix will sell on 'Change, at St. Louis, on Monday, 150 shares of the Pauline Carrel Transportation Company. The par value of the shares is $100.

IT is stated that the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, of Wilmington, Delaware, have contracted with Chas. Morgan to build two large iron steamships of about twenty-five hundred tons burden each.

BEN. EGAN, of Nashville, writes:—To determine a wager, we mention the following fact: "The immortal Sallie West—whereof the writer was the very first clerk—was sold by her Nashville owners in March, 1857, and soon thereafter went where Banquo's ghost would not go—down."

HORATIO F. HICKS, of St. Paul, is aware that commerce is obstructed by ice in Lake Pepin about two weeks after the Mississippi is open from St. Paul to the lake, at a time when there is always plenty of water for navigation, making it equivalent to four weeks' suspension in the dry season, or a discount of about one-eighth of the whole commerce of the river above the lake. He has a remedy, and it is this: The ice can be broken up rapidly by discharging heavy charges of nitro-glycerine at the bottom of the lake, throwing up heavy swells, which will break up the brittle ice, as the waves roll over the surface of the lake.

(For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page.)

RIVER PACKETS.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

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THE ELEGANT PASSENGER STEAMER, EXCHANGE.

SAM SHUMAN . . . . . . Master
WM. HARBISON . . . . . . Clerk

Will leave as announced above.

Will receipt through to all points south and west. For freight or passage apply on board, or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

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TICKETS to and from any European port for all the principal lines of steamers.

PASSPORTS procured on shortest notice.

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Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage accommodations unsurpassed.

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(Successors to WARING & KING)

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One Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		75,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
5 Cash Gifts,	$20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts,	14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gifts,	10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts,	4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts,	2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts,	500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts,	100 each	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	950,000

Whole Tickets	$ 50 00
Halves	25 00
Tenth or each Coupon	5 00
11 Whole Tickets for	500 00

For Tickets or information, Address, THO. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent and Manager, Louisville, Ky.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Death of Gov. Bramlette—Action of the Trustees—A Successor Appointed—No More Postponements—Drawing Certain February 27th.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky, January 16, 1875, it was resolved that C. M. Briggs, Esq., who, under the late Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette, was the real business manager of the gift concerts already given in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, be and he is hereby authorized to take the place made vacant by the death of said Bramlette, in the management of the affairs of the fifth and last gift concert, and that the drawing announced for February 27, 1875, shall positively and unequivocally take place on that day without further postponement or delay on any account whatever.

R. T. DURRETT, Pres't.
JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary.

Hereafter all communications relating to the 5th Concert should be addressed to the undersigned, and I pledge myself that the drawing shall come off February 27th, or that every dollar paid for tickets shall be returned.

C. M. BRIGGS, Agent and Manager, Room 4 Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky. de18:k59

Notice of Limited Partnership.

I. The undersigned have entered into a limited partnership under the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled an Act relative to limited partnerships, approved March 21st, A. D. 1836, and its various supplements, under the name of ARNOLD HERTZ, "PITTSBURGH TAR CHEMICAL WORKS."

II. The general nature of the business to be transacted is the manufacture, purchase and sale of Coal, Gas-Water and Tar and of Chemicals generally, and more especially of derivatives from the products of the destructive distillation of Coal in the manufacture of Gas and Coke, and the recovery and use of all materials used thereby.

III. ARNOLD HERTZ is the only General Partner. His place of residence is Allegheny City, Pennsylvania.

IV. The aggregate amount of capital contributed by the Special Partners to the common stock is Twenty-five Thousand Dollars in actual cash, each Special Partner contributing Twelve Thousand Five Hundred Dollars.

V. The partnership will commence January 29, A. D. 1875, and will terminate on January 1st, A. D. 1880.

ARNOLD HERTZ, General Partner.
CHARLES LENNIG, Philadelphia, Pa.
EMIL SCHALK, New York City, New York, Special Partners.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 28, 1875. ja29:m62-F&S

OTTO WUTH,

Analytical and Consulting Chemist,

No. 99 Water Street.

ja28:m57

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DISCOUNT EVERY DAY.

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PATENT SEMI-STEEL AND CAST IRON

CHILL ROLLS

SAND ROLLS AND PINIONS, Haskin's Patent Double Spiral Pinions, Cast and Finished to Order at Lowest Current Rates.

41st, 42d and Valley R. R.,

PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH TAR CHEMICAL WORKS

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pitch, Iron and Asphalt Varnish, Carbolate Powder, the Universal Disinfectant, Carbolic Acid, Crude Acid, Purified Benzoles, and other Products of Coal Tar.

Office—No. 62 FIFTH AVENUE, up stairs.
WORKS—Adjoining the Gas Works, Allegheny.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

UNION BOILER AND Sheet Iron Works.

Schaal, Hoeveler & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Boilers,

OIL STILLS, TANKS, Agitators, Settling Pans, Gasometers, Salt Pans, etc.

Repairing promptly attended to.

WORKS—FACING THE A. V. R. R., Between 32d and 33d streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

O'Hara Boiler Works

N. SNYDER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Boilers,

OIL TANKS,

Stills, Agitators, Salt Pans, Gasometers, Settling Pans,

PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.

Cor. Second Av. and Liberty St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

FORT PITT Boiler, Still and Tank Works.

D. W. C. CARROLL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Tubular, Double-flued Tubular, Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Oil Stills and Oil Tanks, Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans, Settling Pans, Salt Pans and Condensors, Steam Pipes, Gasometers and Iron Bridges, Prison Doors and Coal Shutes.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:

Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

PENN AVENUE Boiler Works.

JARED M. BRUSH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM BOILERS, OIL STILLS,

SHEET IRON WORK, &C.

No. 61 Penn Avenue.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 29th, 1874, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

CITY TIME.

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXPRESS daily, except Monday, at 2:51 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 12:05 p. m., Philadelphia 4:15 p. m.; New York 7:35 p. m.

DAY EXPRESS daily, at 7:56 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:45 p. m., Philadelphia 7:30 p. m., New York 10:30 p. m., Baltimore 7:30 p. m., Washington 9:10 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN daily, except Sunday, 8:11 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:40 p. m.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS daily, at 12:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p. m., Philadelphia 3:10 a. m., New York 6:50 a. m., Baltimore 3:2 a. m., Washington 6:20 a. m.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS daily except Sunday, 4:21 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:25 a. m., Philadelphia 6:50 a. m., New York 10:10 a. m.

FAST LINE daily, at 7:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 4:13 a. m., Philadelphia 8:05 a. m., New York 11:15 a. m., Baltimore 7:45 a. m., Washington 9:07 a. m.

WALL'S ACCOMMODATION 6:51, 10:21, 11:46 a. m., 2:41, 5:41, 6:11 and 11:11 p. m. Sunday 12:51 p. m.

BRINTON ACCOMMODATION 6:06, a. m., 5:01 and 9:21 p. m. Sunday 9:21 p. m.

WILKINSBURG ACCOM. 7:16 p. m.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION 3:31 p. m.

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Trains arrive at Union Depot, as follows, city time:

Mail Train daily, except Monday	1:21 a. m.
Fast Line daily except Monday	1:41 a. m.
Pittsburgh Express daily except Monday	6:56 a. m.
Cincinnati Express daily	7:41 a. m.
Pacific Express daily	1:41 p. m.
Way Passenger daily	8:21 p. m.

Wall's Accommodation 6:36, 9:01 a. m., 1:21, 2:41, 5:46 and 7:51 p. m. Sunday 10:01 a. m.

Brinton Accommodation 7:31, 8:21 a. m. and 7:11 and 11:11 p. m. Sunday 7:11 p. m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation 9:21 p. m.

Johnstown Accommodation 9:41 a. m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, time.

MAIL TRAIN, connecting for Butler 6:36 a.

EXPRESS, connecting for Butler 2:11 p. m.

FREEPORT ACCOM. 9:16 a. m. and 6:46 p. m.

On Sunday, 12:51 p. m.

SPRINGDALE ACCOM., 11:21 a. m., 6:11, 8:41 and 11:16 p. m.

MARKET TRAIN FOR BUTLER, 3:21 p. m.

Trains arrive at Federal street Depot, city time: Express, connecting from Butler 10:21 a. m. Mail Train, connecting from Butler 5:46 p. m. Freeport Accommodation 8:16 a. m. and 1:41 p. m. On Sunday 9:51 a. m. Springdale Accom., 6:51 a. m., 3:43, 7:11 and 11:16 p. m. Market Train from Butler 9:11 a. m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot.

D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMPSON, General Manager.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23d, 1874, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Hulton Accom.	6:40am	Hulton Ac	6:30am
Buffalo Ex	7:25am	Night Express	7:00am
Kittanning Ac	11:30am	Soda Works Ac	8:30am
Hulton Ac	2:00pm	Kittanning Ac	10:00am
Titusville Ex	2:40pm	Hulton Ac	1:30pm
Kittanning Ac	4:30pm	Titusville Ex	3:25pm
Soda Works Ac	5:55pm	Kittanning Ac	5:40pm
Night Ex	8:25pm	Pitts. Express	9:25pm
Hulton Ac	11:00pm	Hulton Ac	7:20pm

Buffalo and Night Express trains make direct connections for Buffalo.

Trains daily except Sunday.

Church Train leaves Soda Works at 8:35 a. m., arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:10 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arriving at Soda Works at 2:23 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Titusville.

Buffalo Express connects at Red Bank for Brookville, Driftwood, Williamsport and all points on the P. & E. R. R.

Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with train on Sligo Branch, and at Sligo with stage for Clarion and points in Clarion county.

Titusville Express North and Pittsburgh Express South connect at Red Bank with train on Sligo Branch for Sligo.

Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for baggage to be checked from hotels or residences to destination.

Ticket office, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Superintendent.
THOS. M. KING, Assistant Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 15th, 1874, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:13am	Atlantic Ex	2:33am
Chicago Mail	6:13am	Wheeling Ex	10:53am
Cl. & Wh'g Mail	6:53am	Chicago Ex	12:28pm
Erie & Ash. Ex	7:53am	Erie & Ash. Ex	2:43pm
Chicago Ex	9:53am	Chicago Mail	3:43pm
Cl. & Wh'g Ex	1:53pm	Cleveland Ex	3:43pm
Pacific Ex	3:13pm	Ch. & St. L. Ex	7:18pm
Wellsville Ex	4:28pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex	7:33pm
Erie & WarEx	3:13pm	Erie & War Ex	11:28pm
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver FallsAc	8:38am	Leetsdale Ac	6:53am
Leetsdale Ac	10:28am	Leetsdale Ac	7:43am
Leetsdale Ac	12:08pm	Beaver FallsAc	7:13am
Sharps. & As. Ac	1:13pm	Enon Accom	8:43am
Enon Accom	3:48pm	Sharps. & As. Ac	9:53am
Leetsdale Ac	5:13pm	Leetsdale Ac	12:53pm
Beaver FallsAc	6:23pm	Beaver Falls Ac	2:13pm
Leetsdale Ac	8:28pm	Leetsdale Ac	4:28pm
Leetsdale Ac	10:58pm	Leetsdale Ac	7:43pm
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:43pm	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:53am

Pacific Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily.

Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted. Atlantic Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.

All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MEYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. D. LAYNG, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, (Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore "Short Line.")—On and after SUNDAY, February 14th, 1875, trains on this road will depart and arrive from Depot, corner of Grant and Water Sts., as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Through Mail	7:25am	McKeesport Ac	6:45am
McKeesport Ac	10:15am	McKeesport Ac	7:40am
McKeesport Ac	3:15pm	W. Newton Ac	8:25am
Uniontown Ex	3:15pm	Through Ex	10:35am
McKeesport Ac	4:20pm	Uniontown Ex	10:00am
W. Newton Ac	5:20pm	McKeesport Ac	2:00pm
McKeesport Ac	6:20pm	McKeesport Ac	5:55pm
Through Ex	9:00pm	McKeesport Ac	7:35pm
McKeesport Ac	11:15pm	Through Mail	9:20pm
M'Keesp't ChT	12:45pm	McKeesp't ChT	10:05am

McKeesport Accommodation departs at 11:15 p. m., and arrives at 7:35 p. m., will run on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays only.

Mail and Accommodation trains daily, except Sunday. Express train daily. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.

Save 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and all points East. General Ticket Office, 43 Fifth avenue.

SAMUEL C. HOUGH, General Passenger Agent.
E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA & CHARLESTON RAILWAY.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 12, 1874, and until further notice, Trains will leave and arrive at Depot, 226 Carson street, South Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Through Mail	6:10am	Homestead Ac	7:00am
Monongahela Ac	11:15am	Through Mail	8:30am
Fast Line	3:55pm	Fast Line	10:40am
Homestead Ac	6:15pm	Pittsburgh Ac	6:05pm

CHURCH TRAIN leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 8:00 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:02 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1:00 p. m., arriving at Monongahela City at 3:05 p. m.

The Express leaves Pittsburgh at 5:15 p. m. on Saturday.

Packets to and from Brownsville make close connection with fast trains to and from Pittsburgh, as follows: Leave Brownsville daily (except Sunday) at 5:00 a. m., connecting with Express, reaching Pittsburgh at 10:40 a. m. Returning, Monongahela Accommodation leaving Pittsburgh at 11:15 a. m. connects with Packet, reaching Brownsville at 5:30 p. m.

Leave orders for Baggage at General Office, 61 Fourth avenue.

JOHN M. BYERS, General Superintendent.
WM. J. ROSE, General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (Pan Handle Route.)

On and after SUNDAY, December 27, 1874, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:03am	McDonald's Ac	7:13am
Columbus Mail	7:13am	Washington Ac	8:23am
Washington Ac	8:53am	Steubenville Ac	9:58am
Pacific Express	8:03am	Cincinnati Ex	7:38am
McDonald's Ac	12:14pm	McDonald's Ac	5:43pm
Pittsburgh Ex	2:13pm	Washington Ac	3:13pm
Steubenville Ac	3:28pm	Columbus Mail	12:33pm
Washington Ac	4:58pm	Fast Line	7:28pm
Mansfield Ac	6:13pm	Southern Ex	2:33am
McDonald's Ac	10:58pm	Mansfield Ac	7:40pm
Sunday Church	12:48pm	Sunday Church	10:08am

Fast Line and Pittsburgh Express leave daily.

Fast Line and Cincinnati Express arrive daily.

All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Sleeping Cars without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

W. L. O'BRIEN, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.
S. M. FELTON, Jr., Gen. Supt.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases. For Circulars and Book, 10c., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 12 M., from 1 to 3, and 6 to 7 P. M., Sundays excepted. jes7

TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE, 144 pages, fine illustrations. Cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders and mysteries of sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequences and cure. Price 50 cents, at office, or by mail, sent securely sealed. Address DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. d48

MANHOOD RESTORED.—A VICTIM of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. oct5-h55

PRESCRIPTION FREE.—FOR the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address DR. E. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. je4:21-d48

COAL AND COKE.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Miners, Shippers and Dealers in

FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH COAL.

Office & Yard—567 Liberty St.

Particular attention given to filling orders of the above coal.

CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

YOUGHIOGHENY & CONNELLSVILLE COAL,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

Coal, Slack and Desulphurized Coke.

OFFICE and YARDS—Cor. Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward; also, Second street, Eigth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.

Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.

75 BARRELS CHOICE ST. LOUIS Flour, just received and for sale at reduced prices. JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., Cor. Liberty and Ninth streets.

HOME NEWS.

Another Horse Thief Captured.

Another of the horse thieves has been captured. His name is Henry Kriter, and he is also wanted by the Sheriff of Armstrong county to answer a charge of burglary. Kriter seems to have his hands full.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Burglarize.

Yesterday morning at an early hour, an attempt was made by some thieves to rob the liquor store of Mr. John Donaldson, on Liberty street. The thieves were working away industriously at the door, when their operations were interfered with by the approach of some persons, and they were frightened off. They did not succeed in getting inside.

Policemen's Clothing.

The Police sub-committee on Clothing held a meeting last night in Municipal Hall and awarded the contract for making police uniforms, metropolitan style, to B. Oppenheimer at $58 per suit; $24 for overcoats, $20 for dress coat, $9 for pantaloons, and $5 for vests. The contract for furnishing caps, including wreath and number, was awarded to A. Arenfeld at $30 per dozen. Harry McGregor, of Allegheny, offered to furnish the caps at $24 per dozen. H. Straub was awarded the contract for supplying belts at $2.25 apiece, or $24 per dozen.

TRAMPS.

What Shall be Done With Them?

Last evening the special committee of Allegheny Councils appointed to take some action with reference to tramps, held a meeting and discussed the matter at some length. The decision arrived at was that they ought to be put at work or imprisoned, and Mr. McKelvy was apppointed to look into the law on the subject and report what authority Councils had in the premises.

THE TWO-THIRD TAX.

The Decision by the Supreme Court—The Appeal of the City Dismissed.

The residents of the rural districts were jubilant yesterday by the intelligence which came from Philadelphia to the effect that the Supreme Court had affirmed the decision of the lower Court on the Kitty Roup case. This decision affirms the legality of the two-third rate in those wards mentioned in the Consolidation act as rural. The opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Agnew, who also said: "Owing to the importance and the difficulty of the questions in this case, it has been twice argued, and yet there is a difference of opinion among the members of the Court, preventing a conclusion satisfactory even to the larger number. The majority, however, unite in affirming the decision of the Court of Common Pleas, applicable to the city of Pittsburgh in the same form that will make it comport to the new Constitution. Decree affirmed with costs and the appeal dismissed.

FATAL MISTAKE.

Death from a Dose of Poison.

On Wednesday, Major Isaac Uncapher, a former member of the Legislature from Westmoreland county, took a dose of poison by mistake, and died in a short time. He resided at Mt. Pleasant, and had received from the physician two prescriptions—one for himself and the other for his wife, the latter to be used externally, and being rank poison. When he came home, by mistake, he took the wrong medicine. Discovering his error immediately, he drove in all haste in his sleigh to the physicians, but when he arrived there he was too late, and the poison had almost done its work. All remedies failed, and he died almost immediately.

The deceased was a highly esteemed gentleman. He was Major in the Eleventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers during the last war, and has also been in the Mexican War.

The funeral will take place from Greensburg on Friday.

ALLEGHENY POOR BOARD.

Opposition to the Proposed Change.

Yesterday afternoon the Board of Poor Directors of Allegheny City held a meeting to take into consideration a new law which is now before the Legislature. The law does away with the present system, and makes the Board consist of but six persons, and also makes some other changes to correspond.

A letter was read from Representative H. M. Long to Secretary McGonnigle, asking the opinion of the Board on the bill, and requesting the Secretary also to have the matter brought before Council.

The matter was discussed at some length and the general opinion expressed that the bill was gotten up by some persons who were not satisfied, for some personal reasons, with the Board, and was really not an improvement over the present system. The Board accordingly voted unanimously against it, and appointed a committee to prepare resolutions opposed to the passage of the act.

The Board also, on motion of Mr. Grubbs, decided to admit the reporters to their meetings.

On motion of Mr. Speer it was decided to apportion the membership so that two members of the Board could visit the Home each week.

Adjourned.

OLD FASHIONED SPELLING MATCH.

A Suggestion in the Interest of the Poor.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

GENTLEMEN:—I observe that in the State of Ohio particularly there appears to be a sort of a revival of the old custom of having spelling matches. It has taken an epidemical form, and is rapidly advancing in this direction. I would suggest to Mrs. Levi Wade, or to any others who are interested in caring for the wants of the poor, that a very efficacious method of raising money would be by holding one of these old fashioned spelling matches in any one of the halls of the city, say Library Hall or the Academy of Music. Make the price of admission moderate, about twenty-five or fifty cents a head, and offer a prize of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary to the best speller. The entertainment would prove to be so novel in character to the city, though quite common in the rural districts, that I feel assured it would have the effect of filling any hall in Pittsburgh. The programme could be varied with vocal and instrumental music, or with anything else that might be deemed appropriate. If this suggestion strikes any one as practicable or worth carrying into effect I would be pleased to hear from them through the columns of the GAZETTE, or any other city journal. INGOMAR.

WM. H. HAGAN.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Central Passenger Railway Company, held at the office of E. P. Jones, Esq., yesterday afternoon, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty One to summon by His messenger Death, our late associate and co-worker, Wm. H. Hagan, and

WHEREAS, He was by his frank, openhearted and sociable qualities, esteemed as an associate and companion, and by his energy, good business habits and qualifications was prominent in the management of the affairs of this company, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Wm. H. Hagan this company has lost an earnest and active supporter, the community an honest and upright citizen, and the members of this board a friend and associate who was justly esteemed for his many good qualities.

Resolved, That we tender to his sorrow stricken wife and bereaved relatives our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That the President of this Board be charged with the sad duty of acquainting the family of our deceased friend with this expression of our regard and sympathy.

E. P. JONES, President.

CHAS. P. DUFF, Secretary.

OBITUARY.

Death of David E. Park.

Another of our veteran men of business has passed away. On Monday, the 22nd instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., Mr. David Edgar Park died at his residence in Allegheny City, in the 57th year of his age. We have known him since his tenth year. He was a native of this city, born in what we now call Third avenue; was trained for a business life in the store of his father, who was one of our earliest and most honorable merchants, distinguished for devotion to business, the highest mercantile probity, and for his success. The elder Park, in his lifetime, took his sons David and James into copartnership, and thus formed the firm of James Park & Sons. At his death in 1843 the firm name became James Park Jr. & Co., this in the course of time became Park, McCurdy & Co., and upon the retirement of Mr. McCurdy was changed to Park & Co., the name of the present firm. He was also at its inception and until within the past two years a member of the firm of Park, Bro. & Co., proprietors of the Black Diamond Steel works. His younger brother, James Park, Jr., who survives him was likewise a member of all these firms. The house was established in 1812 or 1813 and has been continued to this day at the same stand in Second avenue. The subject of this notice having been an active member of the firm for about 33 years and throughout all these years has ranked with the most honorable and successful of the merchants of Pittsburgh; he belonged to a type of men somewhat rare; he was never known to participate in any public gatherings, avoided all sorts of notoriety, was unostentatious, slow to contract intimacies, but faithful to his friends, methodical in all his ways, esteemed by all who knew him, and most by those who knew him best. He was a member, for many years, of the First Presbyterian church, and died in the faith in which he had lived. The death of a man so prominent in the business walks of life, and so worthily esteemed for his private worth, is always felt as a loss to the community. The circle of business men is broken. A void exists that will be much felt. An honest and a useful man is no more. He will be greatly lamented. Our warmest sympathies go out to the bereaved family and the sorrowing relatives.

EXECUTION OF ORTWEIN.

He Pays the Penalty of his Horrible Crime.

The Doomed Man Meets his Fate with a Brave Heart—The Services in the Jail—His Remarks on the Scaffold—The Confession Made to his Counsel—His Will—Disposition of his Body.

The execution of Ernst Ortwein, the murderer of the Hammett family, took place in the jail yard yesterday, in the presence of a crowd of about one hundred persons. Long before the arrival of the hour of execution a large multitude of people congregated on the streets around the Court House, and the pavements on Fifth avenue were so crowded that it was almost impossible for footmen to make their way through the dense throng. It had been announced that the gate would be opened for the admission of those having tickets at eleven o'clock, and one of Sheriff Hare's deputies was at his station promptly at the time and permitted only those to enter who had cards of admission. The crowd about the gate became so noisy and excited that it became necessary to place a strong police force on duty in order to preserve order. This being done, a passage way was kept open and travel was not so much impeded. On going inside, those invited to witness the sad spectacle were seen gathered together in small groups discussing what was soon to follow. Sheriff Hare and Captain Cluley were stationed in the Sheriff's office, where they remained until about ten minutes before twelve o'clock.

THE SERVICES IN THE JAIL.

The services in the jail had been begun at about eight o'clock in the morning, at which time the spiritual advisers of the doomed man visited his cell. Portions of Scripture were read and prayers were offered up in his behalf. At half-past eleven o'clock the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, and twenty minutes after the beginning of this service, Sheriff Hare and Captain Cluley left their quarters for Ortwein's cell. Finding that the devotional exercises were still in progress, they tarried a moment when Sheriff Hare advanced and told the prisoner that his time had come. The Sheriff took his station in front and Ortwein supported by Revs. F. A. Hershberger, of this city, and Meister, of Youngstown, Ohio, with Captain Cluley and Warden Smith, together with the prisoner's counsel in the rear, began their march toward the scaffold. Before starting, however, the arms of the doomed man were securely tied close to the body. The company passed out into the jail office, ascended the stairway into the Criminal Court room, came down the stairs near the door into the Prothonotary's office, and then passed through the window near the door of the Sheriff's office out into the jail yard, where the scaffold was erected. All the time Rev. Mr. Hershberger was praying, which was continued until the trap door had been reached.

THE FIRMNESS OF THE PRISONER.

Ortwein showed no fears of his impending doom, and though he knew he would soon be ushered into another world he faced death manfully to the very end. The only sign which he showed of fear was when his eyes fell upon the instrument which was to launch his soul into eternity. At this moment a slight change in his countenance could be discerned, but he instantly recovered himself and moved forward with a firm step and calmness which has characterized his demeanor since his imprisonment. He ascended the steps of the scaffold with comparative ease, and manifested no signs of emotion or breaking down under the solemnity of the occasion. Having taken his place upon the trap doors, his spiritual advisers offered up a short prayer, then he kneeled and received a blessing, each placing their hands upon his head at the same time. This completed, he arose to his feet, and the Sheriff asked him if

HE HAD ANYTHING TO SAY,

when he replied, "What I have to say is this: I suffer what I deserve. I committed the murder. I am willing to die. I most heartily thank you all for the kindness shown to me. May God have mercy on my soul, and I hope to meet all in heaven, for Christ's sake." When he had finished these remarks he was placed in the proper position, with his face towards the West, and after shaking hands with the Sheriff and ministers, the noose was slipped over his head and a white cap placed over his face to hide the contortions during the struggle with death. While the cap was being adjusted he uttered the following prayer: "Father, into Thy hands I commit my soul. Thou has delivered me, O Lord, my God." After perfecting the arrangements, Sheriff Hare descended the steps of the scaffold and on reaching the ground, turned around to see that the prisoner had not moved.

THE FATAL MOMENT.

The treadle was then touched and with a heavy "thug" the doomed man dropped a distance of about forty inches and his soul was ushered into the presence of Him who gave it. The fall dislocated the spinal column which caused him to die without much struggling. Half a minute elapsed before there were any movements of the body, when a heaving of the chest was quite preceptible, which continued for about a minute. The body swung around two or three times, but the physicians, Drs. Pollock, Gilmore and McKelvey were soon at its side examining the pulse. No farther motions could be noticed for about three minutes, at which time another motion of the chest could be seen, and all was over. Justice was satisfied, and the law vindicated. The drop fell at three and one-half minutes past twelve o'clock, and five and one-half minutes thereafter his pulse ceased to beat. His face and hands assumed a purplish hue, and when life became extinct the rope imbedded itself in his fleshy neck. In falling, the cap was moved so that a small portion of his face was visible, but its contortions could not be seen distinctly.

CONDITIONS OF THE PULSE.

Dr. McKelvey took the conditions of the pulse at various times after the drop fell. The treadle was touched at 12:03½.

At 12:03¾	no pulse.
At 12:04½	irregular pulse.
At 12:05¼	20 beats per minute.
At 12:05¾	28 " " "
At 12:06	34 " " "
At 12:07½	120 " " "
At 12:08	60 " " "
At 12:08½	feeble and irregular.
At 12:09	ceased.

A YELL OUTSIDE.

The instant the drop fell, the crowd on the Diamond street side sent up a hideous yell in token of their approval of what was going on within. The body was allowed to hang for thirty minutes, after which it was taken down and placed in a neat coffin and conveyed into the Sheriff's old office. Here the physicians made an examination of the pupil of the eye by means of lenses, which continued half an hour. The remains were then left in care of the undertaker and the crowd began to disperse.

THE JURY.

In compliance with the requirements of the law, a jury of twelve men were present to view the execution, comprised of the following persons: Wm. Wettah, H. B. Long, J. I. Risher, John Wampler, James Verner, Wm. Heagy, James McDonald, Joseph Dorrington, Wm. Woods, Daniel O'Neill, Samuel Hastings and B. B. Coursin.

Among others who were in attendance were Judge Kirkpatrick, Prothonotary Kennedy, Coroner McCallin, Chief Engineer White, of the Fire Department, ex-Sheriff Fleming, County Commissioner Beckert, County Treasurer Kilgore, Robert McIlheny, Mrs. Hammett's brother, Sheriffs Guffey, of Westmoreland county, and McClure, of Mercer county, and also the Sheriff of Green county. The prisoner was dressed in a plain black suit, and after all was over, Judge Kirkpatrick, in conversation with a friend, remarked that the conduct of Ortwein was the "most extraordinary exhibition of stoicism that he had ever seen in his life." Quite a number of persons seemed determined to witness the execution, and in going through the rooms of the Court House yesterday, half a dozen men were found secreted in different parts of the building. They were marched to the outside and failed to have their desires gratified. It is supposed that thay had got in on Monday about noon, before the gates were closed, and had remained there all night. In conversation with the Rev. Mr. Hershberger, our reporter learned from that gentleman that he had the greatest faith in Ortwein's repentance and preparation for death. He said it was his confidence in a full salvation that enabled the prisoner to maintain his self-composure in such an eminent degree. Everything passed off smoothly, and great credit is due Sheriff Hare for the coolness with which he performed his difficult task.

A CONFESSION.

Ortwein made a confession to his counsel on the eighth day of last June, the exact words of which was taken down by Mr. Luty, which are as follows:

Ernst Ortwein is my name. I was born the 25th of April, 1846. I am 28 years old. There were six boys and three girls in our family, and we lived at Flein, Wuttenberg, a wine growing country. My father's name was John. He died in 1870. My mother is living. They are living in Wuttenberg. Frederika Ortwein is the oldest, then came William, then Jacob, then myself. My mother has a little land. I went to school from my sixth to my fourteenth year. It was a Protestant school. Our family were Protestants. Don't know the name of the minister; think it was Weissart. I worked for father until I went to the military. I was twenty-one years of age when I went to the military. It was the *landwehr* [a term for militia. REP.] I went to the *landwehr* in 1867. I was two and a half years with the *landwehr*, and one year in the Franco-Prussian war. I was compelled to go. The first battle I was in was at Worth, the second was at Lichtenberg, and the third before Paris. I received my pass from the army after we marched into Paris. I received my discharge in Wuttenberg. Then I worked at home until November, 1872, when I came to America. I sailed from Bremen. I was fourteen days at sea. The ship "Hansa," that I sailed on, landed in New York. I was with my countrymen three weeks until I got work. I got work on a farm at Oakland Station, twenty miles from New York, with Peter Remser. I was there five months, then I went to New York. Then I went to work with another farmer named John Retzer, near Jersey City, across from New York. I worked here four months.

WORKED ON THE RAILROAD.

I could not get any more work there, and I went to work on the railroad, 15 miles from the road that goes to New York. I worked here one month. I slept in the cellar with the foreman. His name was Fred. I don't know his last name. I had some of my countrymen there. I then met a countryman by the name of Wm. Byers. He was a wagonmaker. I was with him five or six days, and I slept at his house. I then went to another countryman, a butcher named Philip Kos. I helped him butcher two months. Kos lived in Birmingham. I was there from November, 1873, to January, 1874. I went to Hammett's on the 22d of January, 1874, as a farm hand. Some persons on the street told me he wanted a man, and they sent me there.

EMPLOYED BY JOHN HAMNETT.

The first work I did was with Mr. Hammett. Mr. Hammett and myself hauled apples and potatoes to sell. The first month I got $10. The other month I would have got $15 a month. I and the boy Smith slept in one room, in the second story. Mr. Hammett and his wife also slept in the second story. The Hammetts' room was opposite mine. The room of all of the family was opposite mine. All of the children slept in the same room with Mr. Hammett and his wife. The oldest was Ida, and the youngest Emma. They only had two children. I drank a glass of beer that day and a glass before. When Mr. Hammett and I sold the apples and potatoes, he would give me a glass or so. I ate at the same table with the family. I did not know nor did I think about the Hammett's having money. We never had any quarrel. I was never sick at the Hammett's. I was always at Hammett's here and there, and would go to Homestead to church on Thursday night. On Wednesday we split rails. We fixed fence that week. Made post holes on Thursday with Mr. Hammett. Quit work about five and a half or six o'clock; went to supper about half an hour afterwards. There were neighbors there at supper time. The Hammett's went away with the neighbors. At dinner time they talked about going away after supper. I did not understand what they said clearly. They did not tell me to sit up for them. They went away about five or six times before. We sat up for them sometimes when Mr. Hammett told us not to go to bed.

THE VISIT TO NEIGHBOR WESTS.

About seven o'clock they went up to a neighbor's. After Hammett and his wife went away, the boy Smith and I cut hay and fed the horses and cows. It was yet light. Then I went to Homestead. The boy Smith was not along. Left the children and the boy up in the house. I went to Homestead for fifty cents worth of sugar for the Hammetts and for tobacco and cigars for me. After supper Mrs. Hammett asked me if I was going to Homestead, and I said "yes." She said, "bring me fifty cents' worth of sugar." Homestead is a mile from Hammett's. It was dark when I started. I met a boy, about ten years of age, on the way. I went to a saloon and got two glasses of beer. The saloon is not far away from the school where church is held. At the saloon three or four sat at the table playing cards or something else. I remained in the saloon about fifteen minutes; then I went to the store for sugar and tobacco. I also bought candy for the children. As often as I went down to buy anything, I bought candy for the children. A man came in while I was in the store, and I left him there. I remained in the store fifteen or twenty minutes, then went home. Rode on the horse to Homestead. Mr. Hammett told me to take a horse when I went to Homestead. I tied my things in a pocket handkerchief and started home; met no one on the road. Tied my bundle to a strap while riding home. The thought of doing this act did not come into my mind. I put the horse into the stable before I went into the house. When I went in I saw the children sitting together in a little room next to the kitchen. The boy Smith was with them. When I went in the two little girls ran toward me and said

"ERNST, HAVE YOU ANY CANDY,"

and I said "yes." I then gave them the candy. They cut it up, ate one-half that evening, and put the other half away for the next day. I sat by them while they ate the candy. I was smoking a cigar. I sat by the fire, and the boy Smith took the children to bed; a good half hour from the time I came. Smith came down after he took the children to bed. We sat by the fire and Smith brought in some slack for the fire, then we went to bed. We went to bed together about ten o'clock. There were two dogs about the house. We let the dogs out and shut the front door; did not lock it. When we went to bed, we took a coal oil lamp with us. I slept in front of the bed. I did not sleep. The boy laid there as asleep. I do not know if he was asleep. I laid awake there about fifteen minutes. I could not sleep, because suddenly something came to me, like something flying to me. I got very wild. I do not know what it was. That something said nothing to me. I do not know how the thought came to me to do this. Don't know how it came to me, and can't tell myself. First knowledge I had of doing anything wrong was on the road—a new road, one upon which I was walking towards Pittsburgh. I had only my stockings, pants and shirt on. This was about 400 steps from the house. At once it came to my mind that I had done something wrong. Then it came into my mind at once, what I did; then I knew all I did; it came into my mind gradually. At this time I did not see the house on fire. I did not know the house was on fire. I had in my hand a satchel which Mrs. Hammett gave me to put my things in, and I had my boots in one hand.

THE BOY SMITH KILLED FIRST.

It came into my mind that I killed the boy Smith first and then the girl; I don't remember which girl first. Then I think the man and Mrs. Hammett next. It did not come into my mind, at that time, why I killed that family. It has not to this time. It never came out of me. I never told any one that I killed the family for money. When that first came to my mind, I went straight on to Pittsburgh, on the railroad. I did not walk very fast, and I became very weak. While I was walking I did not see anything. I did not see the house on fire. I often stopped on the way. I was very weak. I then went to Pittsburgh. I came to Union Depot and sat for a long while by a wagon. It was yet dark when I got there; by the time I got to Union Depot, all came to me what I had done and how I did it. I did it with a large axe and a little hatchet. I got both axe and hatchet at the front door, just outside of the house. I first went to the boy Smith's bed. I can't tell whether I had the axe or the hatchet. I don't know whether he was asleep, for he neither moved or moaned when I came to him. We put the lamp out. There was no lamp lit; it was bright moonlight. I can't tell how often, or where I struck Smith. I heard nothing from Smith when I struck him. I know now as clear what I did as I did when I went to the Depot. I know that I went from Smith's room to the girl's room. I don't know how, or when I went to the girl's room.

THE LITTLE GIRLS MURDERED NEXT.

I don't know which of the little girls I struck first. I don't know which instrument I killed the girls with. The girls' room was lit by a coal fire and no lamp. I don't know which slept in front. I don't know how long after I struck the children, that Hammett and his wife came home. I don't even know about the time. I remember the fact of Hammett and his wife coming through the front door. I don't know where I was standing when Hammett and his wife came. I don't know whether I was in the kitchen or outside of the kitchen. I don't know whether I had the axe or the hatchet, or either, at the time they came. I think he was in the doorway when I struck him. I can't tell whether I struck him more than once. I can't tell whether either of them cried out. I think it was in the room where the children sat, that I struck Mrs. Hammett. We did not put out the big lamp that was down stairs. We left it burning until they came home. The lamp stood on a table in the hall. After I was on the road, it came into my mind that I went up stairs and found silver in the back room, in the bureau with a looking glass on top, and the watch I don't know where I got or the chain either. I found silver money. I had Mr. Hammett's pocket book, and I don't know how I got it. On the road I found it in my pocket. I don't remember setting fire to the house. I sat by the wagon at the depot three fourths of an hour, then I went to Allegheny. I went over the railroad bridge and turned to my right. Bought shoes from a man, I don't remember his name; then the shoe man went with me and I bought a coat, vest and overshirt. About half way, between Hammett's house and the depot, I discovered

BLOOD ON MY HANDS.

I saw no blood on my clothes. I don't know whether the pants I took off were bloody or not. I drank three or four glasses of beer with the shoemaker. I paid the shoemaker two dollars and a half for the shoes. After I left the shoemaker, I was shaved and had my hair cut, then I took a glass of beer and went to Beyers' in Pittsburgh. I was all day at Beyers' until the evening, when I went home with him. I staid with him all night. I did not talk about this. Beyers went to his work before I got up. I got up at 7½ o'clock, ate my breakfast at Beyers, and then went to Beyers' workshop and staid one hour and a half. From there I went to Allegheny, to a shoemaker's, and staid from one-half to three-quarters of an hour. He was not at home, and I went to a brewer to get work. The brewery was towards Troy Hill. I think it was Walker & Straubs. Staid there about one or two hours, and drank four or five glasses of beer. Before I went to the brewery, I went into a tavern and met two men there; one bought a chain and ring from me. I would have worked, but I could not get work. Then I went into a tavern where I heard the murder spoken of, and I was getting drunk then.

I DON'T KNOW WHAT I SAID

when I heard of the murder. I was drunk. Afterwards they told me I had said I worked for Hammetts, and I knew all about this. I don't know how long I was in this town. At this point I recollect nothing more. I drank too much beer. When I first came to consciousness I was in the Allegheny lock-up. About a year before I came to this country, I was thrown off a horse on my head. I was in bed eight days from the effects of it. I had one hundred dollars of American money, when I landed in New York. I had seventy-five or eighty cents when I went to Hammett's. I am unmarried and can read and write. I was never charged with any crime before. Received one letter from my mother when I was at Ramsey's. A German woman from the same place where I came from, came to see me. I received only eighteen or nineteen dollars of the Hammett money.

THE WILL.

Ortwein made a will on the twenty-fifth day of last month which was written by Mr. Luty, one of his counsel. It reads as follows:

I, Ernst Ortwein, of the city of Pittsburgh, county of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, (formerly of Flein, near Hilbrond, Wurtemburg, Germany,) do make this my last will and testament, as follows, to wit:

First—I give and bequeath to Marshal Swartzwelder and Wm. D. Moore, Esqs., each the sum of $100, out of all my interest in the estate, to which I am entitled at the death of my mother, Frederika Ortwein.

Second—I direct my executor to give my body, at my death, to said M. Swartzwelder and W. D. Moore, Esqs., allowing them to make such disposition of the same as to them may seem best.

Third—The remainder of the interest I am entitled to, out of my estate, due me after my mother's death, I bequeath to my brothers and sisters, share alike.

Fourth—I appoint Frederick Luty executor of this my last will and testament, he being one of my attorneys.

In witness whereof, I, Ernst Ortwein, have to this, my last will and testament, written on one sheet of paper, set my hand and seal this 25th day of January, A. D. 1875. ERNST ORTWEIN.

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the above named Ernst Ortwein, as and for his last will and testament in the presence of us, who have hereunto subscribed our names, at his request, as witness thereto, in the presence of said testator and of each other.

A. W. SMITH.
WM. H. GANG.

CODICIL.

Codicil of my last will and testament. I, Ernst Ortwein, do this seventeenth day of February, in the year of our Lord 1875, with consent and knowledge of my attorneys, Messrs. Swartzwelder, Moore and Luty, do hereby revoke and cancel that provision of my last will and testament, dated the 25th day of January, A. D. 1875, as to the disposition of my body after death, and all other wills as to the disposition of my body, and hereby direct, request and order my executor, Frederick Luty, in said will named, after my death, to give my body to Rev. F. A. Hertzberger, my spiritual adviser, with authority, power and right in him vested to make such disposition of my said body as to him may seem best and fittest for my interest and the interest of my family and friends.

ERNST ORTWEIN.

The codocil is witnessed by Algernon S. Bell and A. W. Smith.

AN OMISSION.

The will is not prefaced with the usual introduction of "sound mind and memory" for the reason that the defense claimed he was not of sound mind and memory. The omission was not noticed by the counsel at first, but when it was discovered, it was concluded that it was just as well to have it omitted.

The executor will probate the will, and a certified copy of the document will be forwarded to Germany.

A SECOND CONFESSION.

The prisoner made a second confession to his spiritual adviser, which is as follows—translated from the German:

I, Ernst Ortwein, this day expect my execution, and will say a few words. I feel bound in my conscience to say something—as I have been thus far, but damnation and no blessing for my nation,—that others may take an example of this great deed.

I was born on the 15th of April, 1846, in Flein, Wurtemburg, and a few days afterwards was baptized. From my parents I was brought up in good Christian faith, from my sixth year. O would I had listened to their warnings, I would be a great deal better off to-day. I must acknowledge that when I was quite small I was a bad boy. I did not listen to my parents as God commands it, but gave them a great deal of trouble, and that was the beginning of my later godless life. May every child take warning and listen to their parents, for true is God's word as you can see in me. My teacher and preacher never failed to take all pains to bring me up a good Christian; after my confirmation I lived with my parents and helped my father to work in the vineyard, after which I joined the army. This happened in the year 1868. From the sins which I had committed came the sins of drinking and evil habits. I visited saloons and places of amusement, drank a good deal and amused myself much; may all young folks here again take a warning that dancing and beer saloons are the places of Satan. During this time I visited the church for I was commanded to by my parents, but I never paid much attention to any of the sermons. May all preachers learn how necessary it is that they punish sin.

In the year 1870 I was in the Franco-Prussian war; was at Woerth and Lichtenberg and also at Paris; after that time people blamed me with killing an officer and blood spilling. In the face of death to-day I deny this charge and am prepared to meet my God and answer to it. This I must acknowledge that we soldiers were kept under strong command and became much worse than we were before the war. In the year 1871 my father died and my mother begged the officers to free me from the army which was granted, I went back home and helped my mother in her vineyard. Here I came back into the old bad trouble. I worked but I drank and danced and fell into evil habits again. My mother warned me but I cared nothing for her words.

In the year 1872 I made up my mind to go to America and arrived with the steamer "Hansa" on the 16th of November, in New York. There I remained three weeks with a friend until I obtained work from a farmer for whom I worked for five months. After this time I went to the State of New Jersey where I remained for three months and worked for a malt dealer. I was discharged from this man because I could not stand the work, and returned to New York, where I remained for one month as hostler. I lost this situation, and on advice from a friend I came to Pittsburgh, where he said I could get work. On my way here I heard that there were some of my country folks living at Turtle Creek and I went to see them, and obtained work for one month on the railroad. Not needing so many hands on the road I with others was discharged. After that I came to Pittsburgh and remained for eight days with a friend, after which I obtained work from Mr. Koss, a butcher in Birmingham. There I remained for two months. Here I fell into another sin—that of stealing. I stole from Mr. Koss one dollar and twelve cents, a calf hide and a breast pin. I sneaked away without Mr. Koss knowing it. I feel sorry that I stole those things from my employer.

I was afraid I would be found out in this stealing, so I went by the name of Ernst Eberle. Under this name I obtained work on the 23d of January, 1874, with the Hammett family, near Homestead. I must say that I was always treated well, and can say nothing bad about them. While there, it came into my mind that my clothes were very shabby, and I thought I would like to have new clothes, but on account of my low salary I could not buy them. I determined to have them though, and it came into my mind that I would murder the family, steal their money, and set the house on fire and then make my escape, but I would not have had this thought had I prayed, and by this means overcome the power of Satan.

From three to four weeks I thought of this hellish plan. Here I will remark that I feel very sorry that I lied to my preacher and lawyers in telling them that I did not want to commit the murder and set fire to the house.

On the 29th of April, 1874 I committed this bad deed. Mr. Hammett and wife had gone to visit a neighbor to spend the evening with them. After supper I went to Homestead to buy several things and returned about eight o'clock, bringing some candy home to the children. Arriving at home I went to the cellar and got some cider. I had drank two glasses of beer, and taking the cider, made me feel pretty good, and this made me brave to carry out my plan. Here I beg all drunkards to take warning by me. After I had drank, the devil gave me no more rest until the deed was committed. Both of the girls went to bed at nine o'clock. I went to bed with the hired boy, but could find no rest. After the boy had been sleeping about half an hour, Satan worked on me again, and gave me courage to commit the murder. Before the Almighty, in whose presence I will shortly appear, I swear that I did not outrage either of the girls. No such plan came into my head. After I had risen from my bed and had put on my pants and socks, I went down stairs and got a hatchet. With this hatchet I struck the hired boy as he lay in bed on the head several times. He made a little noise, but was soon quiet. After this I went down stairs and got the axe to kill the parents. I stood behind the door till they came home. First Mrs. Hammett entered the house then followed Mr. Hammett. After he had stepped in, I either hit him on the head or the back of the neck. As Mrs. Hammett saw her husband falling she cried "Oh God, what are you doing?" Then I struck her on the head with the axe. The blows killed them both. Then I went up stairs and broke open the closet in which Mr. Hammett's money was. There I found sixteen dollars and seventeen cents, a silver watch, a gold chain and several rings which I took with me. I expected to find more money in the house than I really did, and what little there was I took with me. Then I entered the next room in which the two children were sleeping and took either the hatchet or the axe (I don't know which) and struck the largest girl on the head, and then the youngest. Neither one made any noise. Then I went down again and dragged the corpse of Mr. Hammett into the room and laid the body by the side of his wife. I put some of the bedclothes on them, and then set them on fire. I next did the same to the children up stairs. Up to that moment I did not feel afraid of anything, but after I saw the flames, a sort of fright came over me. After putting on a shirt, and getting my few things, I ran as fast as my feet could carry me out of the house to Pittsburgh. I ran until I was tired out, and I felt as though some one was following me. About four o'clock in the morning I arrived at Pittsburgh, and to keep down my feelings concerning what I had done I drank two glasses of whisky near the Union Depot.

I went from there to another saloon, where I washed myself and took another glass of whisky and then eat breakfast. From there I went to Allegheny and bought a pair of shoes and some clothes and drank again to drown my sorrows. Finding no rest—for Godless people have no rest—I went to Pittsburgh again, where I met a friend, a wagoner by trade, and remained with him over night. At daybreak I read the horrible murder in a newspaper and this drove me into the deepest of agony. To keep my conscience quiet I went to Allegheny and drank again and so much, that I got drunk. In this state I must have told on myself, but how it happened I do not know. On the first of May, 1874, in Allegheny, I was locked up, and from there on the second of May I was taken to the Pittsburgh jail. In Allegheny I had made up my mind that I would tell about the whole murder, but I did not tell my spiritual advisor and my lawyers for which I feel very sorry. I knew that the truth would come to light some day, and that all my lying would amount to nothing. My trial was before the Court from the 15th to the 19th of July, but after all the pains of my lawyers, Messrs. Swartzwelder, Moore and Luty, I told them nothing but lies. I was found guilty of murder in the first degree. The first few days that I was in prison I felt very much frightened and thought they would hang me the second or third day after I was captured. I had no other hope but that the Devil, whom I had served would seize upon my soul. But glory be to God that I was not called away so suddenly in the midst of my sins, but that he gave me time to repent. I have begged my spiritual advisor, the Rev. ——, of Allegheny, to instruct me in the word of God, how I could be saved, but he remained away for some time and I requested the Rev. F. A. Hertzberger to visit me. He instructed me in the Scriptures and tried to make me understand the laws of the Christian Church. He preached to me the fullness of the Gospel and said God would pardon my sins. It seemed to me that God could not exercise mercy enough to forgive a sinner so great as I had been. I tender heartfelt thanks to Rev. F. A. Hertzberger and Rev. G. F. Meiser, of Youngstown, Ohio, the latter having also instructed me how to be saved. I acknowledge herewith my sins, and have hope of forgiveness.

1. I acknowledge before God all my sins against my parents, teachers, and preacher, and also confess my evil habits, drunkenness and murder.
2. I confess that my punishment is just, and that I should be executed.
3. I confess also that I not only deserve this punishment, but the torments of hell for the sins which I have committed.
4. I am glad that God has given me nearly a year's time for repentance, and allowed his servants to teach me the way to heaven.

On the 23d of January, 1875, after my case had come before the Supreme Court, and my lawyers had made every effort to save me, for which I am very thankful, my death warrant was read to me in the English and German languages, and I was given a full month to prepare for death. I thank all those who were interested in my welfare during my confinement; also my pastors and lawyers who stood by me so truly; also Shariff Hare, Warden Smith and Deputy Warden Gang, who showed me every kindness and provided for my every want.

My soul I commit to God. My body, in accordance with my will, I direct shall be given to my spiritual advisor, who, after subjecting my brain to an examination, shall have the remains decently interred.

In the above statement I, Ernst Ortwein, in the face of death, and for the last time in the flesh, state that I have briefly made an honest confession. Before God I avow that nothing has been kept secret by me. May every one who leads a life of sin take warning at my example, and not follow my footsteps.

God have mercy on my soul. Amen.

Signed by me, ERNEST ORTWEIN.

In the presence of the following witnesses: W. H. Gang and George Burgley.

"PULSE BEATS."

On Monday the pulse of the prisoner was at its natural state, and beat seventy-two per minute. It seems some-what singular however that when the Sheriff entered his cell yesterday there was no visible signs of fright in his countenance but while his arms were being bound his pulse ran up to one hundred and thirty-four—72 being the natural beating.

This shows the power which he had over his physical structure even though his nervous system was strung to its highest point. It is said that during his entire confinement in the jail, he never shed a tear, and yet seemed peaceable with and talkative to all those with whom he was well acquainted. He was certainly a strange combination, both mentally and physically, and this fact renders the autopsy to be held additionally interesting.

THE AUTOPSY POSTPONED.

The arrangements in reference to the autopsy—which had been authorized—were that it should be conducted by half a dozen physicians, and an attempt was made to have it done as quietly as possible. With this end in view, about eight o'clock an undertaker's wagon was driven up to the Fifth avenue entrance to the Court yard, and the coffin containing the body put into the vehicle. There was a very large crowd around the gate at the time, but the undertaker had no trouble. The wagon was driven toward Grant street and then down that thoroughfare toward the Union Depot, at a rapid gate—so rapid that it was soon lost to the view of the few curious ones who followed. The crowd seemed to think it was going to the cemetery, but as soon as the driver saw he had given them the slip, he turned, and by winding his way through alleys and back streets, finally arrived at a dissecting room on Ninth street, where the autopsy was to have taken place. When the body had been taken out and conveyed into the house, it was found that a number of persons had gathered there, they having gained admission they claimed through invitations. The fact of the body being in the place was also soon noised abroad on the streets, and it was not long until a large crowd had gathered around the building—which is just across the alley from Pusey's Court on Ninth street. The curiosity in the neighborhood ran pretty high, and under the circumstances the Rev. Mr. Hertzberger who had the body in charge would not allow the autopsy to be held, and a postponement was agreed upon till to-day. The visitors, as well as the crowd outside, expressed disappointment at this change in the programme, but the decision was firmly adopted, and after an hour or two the excitement calmed down and the people dispersed. The autopsy, however, will be held to-day and it is the intention to keep the matter as quiet as possible, as it is to be in the interests of science and not for morbid curiosity. The body lay in the dissecting room under guard last night.

PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

Action on Assessment Appeals.

The Revisors yesterday disposed of the following appeals from the Twelfth and Thirteenth wards:

TWELFTH WARD.

W. C. Shaffer, lot reduced from $6,264 to $5,616; 4 two story houses from $4,320 to $4,050. A. McClure & Co., iron-clad saw-mill, from $6,480 to $5,000; engine and machinery from $8,000 to $6,600. Mr. Landy, two story brick house, from $900 to $500. Pat. Logue, two story house, from $300 to $500. C. H. Armstrong, 42 coke ovens, from $11,700 to $4,200; 44 coke ovens, from $11,700 to $4,400. Hill Burgwin, lot on Smallman street, from $2,740 to $2,000.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

J. B. Elbert, two lots on Center avenue, from $3,222 to $1,200; two-story house, from $1,350 to $1,700. Wm. Ward, three and a half acres, from $18,900 to $17,500; one lot from $5,250 to $1,250. Wm. Dunker, three lots, 60x120, from $4,950 to $1,500. Mrs. Anna N. Davison, 14¾ acres, assessed valuation $79,200, reduced to $66,000. Mrs. H. Denny, 32½ acres, from $175,500 to $162,500. Reineman, Dickson & Co., 17 acres, from $91,800 to $76,500. Clarissa Herron, 34 acres, from $195,750 to $130,000. Mrs. M. A. Cummings, 1⅜ acres, from $10,-328 to $8,750. Mrs. Catharine Mullen, two-story house, from $450 to $200. W. Rigdon & Co., planing mill, from $1,620 to $1,200; office, from $300 to $200; stable, from $342 to $200; engine, &c., $3,000 to $2,900. W. Herron's heirs, five acres, from $31,500 to $27,000. Mrs. Ann Kennedy, one two-story brick house, from $900 to $500. Robert Scott, frame house, from $1,080 to $800. Thomas McSteen, two lots, Wood's plan, from $900 to $500. Hugh Nicholson, lot on Kirkpatrick street, reduced from $510 to $400. George L. Swartz, one acre, from $4,973 to $4,000. B. P. Jones, land valuation reduced ten per cent. Jones & Jeremy, land reduced to $2,000 per acre. Charles Jeremy, 2½ acres, reduced from $5,738 to $4,230. Dr. Arthurs, tract of land, valuation reduced ten per cent. Mr. McNeil, dwelling, from $6,300 to $5,300.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Emma A. Sproat, bankrupt, Allegheny city. The creditors having failed to elect an assignee, and upon the recommendation of the Register, the Court appointed Jacob F. Slager, Esq., of this city, assignee.

McMahon & Campbell, bankrupts, of this city. On petition of the assignee presented, an order was made for the private sale of certain machinery of the said debtor.

Carrier & Baum, bankrupts. On motion of A. A. Adams, Esq., solicitor, of A. F. Baum, one of the said bankrupts, the time for filing with the assignee a list of the papers, etc., relating to said estate, as ordered on the 16th inst., extended to the 1st of April next.

Allegheny National Bank et al. vs. the Citizens Oil Refining Company. On motion of Thos. T. Wightman, Esq., solicitor for the petitioning creditors, the said company was adjudged bankrupt, and the matter referred to Register Harper.

Andrew Jackson, bankrupt. Demurrer filed to a motion for an injuction against S. S. Jackson, and after argument by Mr. Ferguson for, and Messrs. Fetterman and Lazear against the same, the demurrer was overruled, and said Jackson was allowed ten days to answer.

The Last Opportunity—Embrace It.

To become wealthy and enjoy the comforts and pleasures attendant upon such a condition of life, is an almost universal desire, and yet when opportunities are offered for securing a competence and even an independence many, fearing to venture a small amount, lose forever the prize of wealth. And as many are delaying in the matter of investment in the Kentucky Library Lottery, it is but necessary to remind such that no tickets can be procured at a later hour than next Thursday evening, when the sale of tickets will positively close. At the last drawing many who waited until the last hour were unable to procure tickets, and this disappointment can now be prevented by securing tickets before Thursday evening. The drawing will undoubtedly take place on the day appointed.

The Peoples Monthly.

An elegant number out at last for February. The publishers appear to have been unfortunately very much delayed, though they promise better for the future, and offer a good excuse. The number before us is fully up to the standard, and contains a first-class portrait of our late Mayor. The Conduit Company is offered a hint in the comic cut, which it may be able to utilize.

WEATHER STRIPS At THOMPSON & Co.'s, 84 Wood street.

THE BUENA VISTA MINING RIOTS.

The Westmoreland County Court Orders Indictments Against C. H. Armstrong and Fred. Guscetti—The Investigation and Presentment of the Grand Jury.

At the commencement of the February term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Westmoreland county, Judge Logan directed the Grand Jury to make a full and complete investigation into the causes of the riots at Buena Vista and Armstrong's coal works, on the Connellsville railroad, in October and November last, and also to ascertain if possible the names of the parties responsible for the death of the Italians who were killed there. The jury occupied about two weeks in its examination and on Saturday made the following presentment to Court:

In the matter of the investigation of the disturbances at and about Armstrong's coal works, in Westmoreland county, during the months of October and November, in the year A. D., 1874, we, the Grand Jury, now sitting at February session, A. D., 1875, after a careful and lengthy examination of a large number of witnesses, do present to the Honorable Court, as the result of our investigation, that C. H. Armstrong and Frederick Guscetti are guilty, as accesories before the fact, to the death of Ambrozia Fuccei, Guiseppe Raimondo, and Rancigio La Vechi, on the 29th of November, A. D., 1874, in Westmoreland county, from abundant evidence laid before us, the said Grand Jury, of their being the prime movers, instigators, aiders, and abettors of all the firing and disturbance that brought about the death of the said named persons, in this: That they, the said C. H. Armstrong and Frederick Guscetti procured a large number of men, armed with certain dangerous weapons, which they had procured, to wit: muskets, navy revolvers, and large knives; also with a large quantity of ammunition; that C. H. Armstrong and Frederick Guscetti personally accompanied said men from Pittsburgh to Armstrong coal mines, in said county, all fully armed and equipped, where they got off the cars, at said Armstrong station, to the terror of the good citizens thereof; that the said C. H. Armstrong, while accompanying said men to Armstrong's works, fired a dangerous weapon, to wit, a navy revolver, from the train of cars at Shaners station, to the terror of the good citizens there; that said armed men, under the control and at the instigation of C. H. Armstrong and Frederick Guscetti, began the firing at and about said coal works, and crossed the Youghiogheny river, and continued the same at frequent intervals, to the terror of the good citizens in and about said neighborhood. There was evidence of firing done in and about said coal works by persons whose names are unknown to the inquest, but from abundant evidence before said Grand Jury said firing was provoked by the firing of said armed men, under the control and direction of the said C. H. Armstrong and Frederick Guscetti, and in the just defense of their families and homes, as appears from the evidence; that the evidence did not disclose which party commenced the firing, on the 29th of November, 1874, but that the armed Italians, under the control, and at the instance of the said Frederick Guscetti crossed the river at Buena Vista in large numbers, on said Sunday, with the avowed purpose of "cleaning out" said village; that there was constantly about said works a large force, under the direction and control of C. H. Armstrong and Frederick Guscetti, fully armed and equipped, stopping and terrifying the good citizens of that neighborhood on their way to and from their usual avocation; that the inquest have examined sixty-one witnesses from the immediate neighborhood, and parties so related as to have knowledge of the facts; that they have exhausted all the testimony within their reach and knowledge, except Caleb Greenawalt, Esq., who, from the evidence the Grand Jury already have, could add very little, if anything, what they now have; that the Grand Jury has been unable to ascertain the names of any of the parties crossing the river on Sunday, November 29th, A. D. 1874, or firing from the Allegheny side to the Westmoreland side.

JOHN YOUNG, Foreman.

February 20, 1875.

Upon the presentation of the above the Court made the following order: "February 20th, 1875. The within report presented in open Court, and the Grand Jury advising the Court that they desire indictments to be prepared against the within named C. H. Armstrong and Frederick Guscetti, the District Attorney is directed to frame indictments, covering the facts presented against the said persons, and commit them to the Grand Jury."

Some of the members of the Grand Jury, it is said, are not satisfied with the result of the investigation, and will insist upon its continuance. The Criminal Court of Westmoreland county will meet in the second week of May, when the trial of the parties named in the presentment will likely take place, and if it does it will in all probability show that there are other persons as much responsible for the murder of the Italians as Messrs. Armstrong and Guscetti.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

The Convention Yesterday Morning—The Local Option Law—Last Night's Proceedings.

A moderately attended Temperance Mass Convention was held yesterday morning in the Liberty street M. E. church. The object of the meeting was to enter a protest against the repeal of the local option law. Rev. Miller opened the session with religious exercises, after which Hon. B. L. Crawford was elected permanent chairman, and Mr. J. Gallagher, Secretary.

After the reading and approval of the minutes, Rev. Dr. Swift submitted a series of resolutions protesting against the repeal of the local option law, because it had been decided by a vote of the sovereign people that no license should be granted in certain counties for three years; because the whisky people originated the movement for a repeal; because the bill of appeal is clearly opposed to the spirit and letter of the Constitution which expressly forbids all legislation in the interests of particular sections of the State or classes of people; because the inefficiency of the local option law in some districts is caused by the very men who are now urging its repeal, they having made their own lawless acts the argument for its repeal; because every legislator is bound by the eternal principles of right, irrespective of his constituents, to seek the moral and physical well-being of the whole people, and he cannot without disregarding his duty, advocate or support the repealing law. The resolutions also pledged the temperance people of the western portion of the State to test in the Supreme Court the constitutionality of the repealing law, in case it should pass, and do their best to cleanse the Legislative Halls of people whose presence is prejudicial to the rights and interests of the people.

They were adopted unanimously, and the Secretary was instructed to forward a copy of them to Harrisburgh.

Speeches were then made by Gen. Lane, Mr. Shinn, of Beaver county, Rev. Deems, Rev. F. Ewing, of Armstrong county, R. Bradford, of Beaver, and Rev. Hugo, an exile from Hungary because of his religious doctrines. At the conclusion of the addresses, the Convention adjourned to meet in the evening at the Alliance rooms to celebrate the third anniversary of the Temperance Alliance.

Evening Session.

The anniversary meeting instead of being held in the Alliance rooms, as noted above, was held in the same church in which the Convention met in the the morning. After the opening exercises were over Rev. E. B. Snyder, of the North Avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, delivered an address of about an hours length which was full of much interesting matter. He talked in a plain, earnest way and offered suggestions which, if put in practice, would have a widely beneficial effect. He said the reason the temperance laws on our statute books are in a measure a dead letter was because the moral sentiment of the community is not sufficient to sustain them. He also affirmed that all laws are nugatory unless upheld by a healthy popular sentiment. Referring to the foreign element in this country he expressed his belief that it not only held the political but the moral balance of power. Foreigners come to the United States bringing with them their peculiar ideas and customs relative to the use of intoxicating liquors and they are loth to give them up. This class of our population he said seldom visit places where arguments are heard in behalf of temperance and he recommended that they be visited and won by the power of sympathy. After reciting a number of interesting incidents that had come within his personal observation he yielded the floor to Rev. R. T. Miller, who spoke concerning the work that has been done by the Alliance during the three years of its existence. Rev. Miller has been connected with the Alliance ever since its organization, and his speech was quite instructive and entertaining.

Candidate for Sheriff.

Hon. John E. Parke, of the Fifth ward, Allegheny, has consented to allow his name to be presented to the Republican County Convention, as a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff of Allegheny county. Judge Parke was born in Allegheny, has filled many offices of trust and influence, and is widely recognized as a leading Republican. He has filled acceptably the office of Associate Judge, and represented his district in the Pennsylvania Legislature with distinction to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. It is believed that if elected to the office of Sheriff, he would still continue to display those executive qualities which are so eminently needed in that responsible position. His friends are determined to press his claims.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Holland, at New York; Cimbria, at Plymouth; Baltic, at Queenstown; Arragon, at Bristol.

Franklin Savings Bank.

Deposits of *one dollar* and upwards received at the Franklin Savings Bank, 171 Federal street, Allegheny. MWF

AN observant usher in one of the theaters has got so he can tell a man's business by the way he asks for a programme. A real estate man wants a "description of the play," a hotel proprietor "the bill of fare," a politician "the run of the play," an editor "the points of the plot," and a lawyer always asks: "Will you be good enough to hand me a bill of particulars."

ST. LOUIS accuses Cincinnati of having frightened Albana away from this country. The jealousy existing between Western cities is remarkable.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The performance of Monday night was repeated again last night, and to an audience every bit as large and enthusiastic. In their peculiar line the Majiltons are not surpassed, and their entertainment affords as much enjoyment as one could wish in an evening.

Siddons—Seraphael.

The entertainment at Library Hall last evening was attended by a large audience, and was a delightful success. The readings by Mrs. Siddons were marked by vivacity and variety, and the selections were of a character that gave general satisfaction. The rendition of the "Maniac," "The Jackdaw of Rheims" and Hood's "Bridge of Sighs" were especially noteworthy, and were universally praised. Mrs. Siddons, perhaps, lacks somewhat in dramatic force in comparison with others, but she surpasses them in grace and vivacity, and her readings are, therefore, all the more charming.

The performances of "Seraphael" gave the most satisfactory evidence that for once, at least, a new sensation had not been overrated. The young pianist, who seems not to have lost the modesty of a child, plays with marvellous skill and beauty. He played entirely from memory, and seemed equally at home whether with the most difficult selections or the most simple melody. His playing was especially remarkable for what might be called the very sentiment of music, as opposed to the dull, mechanical "whang-bang" of many professional players. The audience manifested their appreciation by rapturous encores, and were not satisfied in one instance until he had played three pieces in succession. He is certainly a marvel.

The entertainment throughout was a thoroughly enjoyable one, and was perhaps equal to any in that respect that has been given in Library Hall this winter.

Fifth Avenue Theater.

"Buffalo Bill" drew another big house last night, attesting the popularity of himself and his play. Two performances will be given to-day, one this afternoon at which "Life on the Border" will be presented, and the concluding one, "Scouts of the Plains," this evening. After playing in several of the Eastern cities, Mr. Cody joins a party of English noblemen at Baltimore, and will accompany them to the frontier on an extended hunting excursion.

Charity Dinner—Exhibition Drill.

To-morrow and next day a dinner will be given at old City Hall for the benefit of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for the Friendless. Business hours are from 12 M. until 2 P. M. Tickets seventy-five cents. On Thursday evening the Duquesne Greys will give an exhibition drill, and the Great Western band a promenade concert at old City Hall for the same charitable purpose. Admission one dollar.

English Opera Bouffe.

Emily Soldene and her English Opera Bouffe company appear to-night at Library Hall, and the prospects are that her brief engagement will be a highly successful one. "Madame L. Archiduc" will be presented this evening, with Miss Soldene as *Marietta*. Reserved seats are for sale at Hale's music store.

The Gounod Club.

The opera of "Martha" will be produced at Library Hall next Thursday evening, by the Gounod Club. The fact that it is given as a complimentary testimonial to Mr. Clement Tetedoux, will doubtless attract many persons as Mr. Teteddoux's friends are numbered by the hundreds. The sale of reserved seats commences at Hale's on Friday.

Charity Concert.

On Friday evening a grand vocal and instrumental charity concert will be given at Library Hall for the joint benefit of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for the Friendless and the Ladies Relief Society of Allegheny. A number of the finest amateur singers of the city have proffered the use of their vocal powers for the occasion.

Franklin Bowling Hall.

The finest establishment of its kind in the city is the Franklin House bowling hall at Nos. 73 and 75 Fifth avenue. It is well patronized by all who wish a fine physical development.

Assisting Nature.

It is of no use attempting to force nature. She won't stand it, and rebels. She must be coaxed, as it were, not driven. For instance, in attempting to overcome constipation or indigestion, violent, or what physicians call, by way of euphony, "heroic" treatment, is sure to defeat the purpose in view, which is or should be, to permanently remedy the evil. The use of drastic cathartics is especially to be deprecated, for although they temporarily overcome costiveness, yet the intestines are so weakened and inflamed by them as to be rendered unfit to perform the ejective function properly. How much better to assist nature in such a case with such a mild and salutary aperient as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which strengthen at the same time that they relieve the bowels. Not only is this result achieved by their use, but the activity of the torpid liver is restored, the stomach invigorated, and the entire system greatly benefited.

DIED.

HOGAN—At Jacksonville, Florida, on Saturday morning, February 13, 1875, WILLIAM H. HOGAN, in the 46th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, C. Hanson Love, Esq., No. 159 Centre avenue, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, February 25, at 3 o'clock.

FITZSIMMONS—On Monday, February 22d, 1875, WILLIAM R. FITZSIMMONS, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Wm. Morrison, No. 183 Western avenue, Allegheny City, on THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DE BARENNE—On Saturday morning, at 20 minutes of 12 o'clock, WILLIAM E. DE BARENNE, son of Edward DeBarenne, deceased, and Jane E. DeBarenne, in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his mother's residence, Glendale, at 12 o'clock TO-DAY. Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of the Leetsdale accommodation at the Federal street station at 2:13 P. M., to proceed to Uniondale Cemetery.

MILLER—On Monday morning, February 22, 1875, at half-past six o'clock, PHILIP MILLER, aged thirty years.

The friends of the family and members of the S. O. S. J. Council No. 3, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1069 Penn street, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at nine o'clock.

MILLER—Monday, February 22, at 11½ o'clock P. M., D. R. MILLER, Sewickley, in his sixty-sixth year.

ZISCHKAW—At his residence, in Turtle Creek, at 6 A. M., February 22d, GEORGE ZISCHKAW, aged 40 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 24th instant, at 10 o'clock.

PARK—On Monday, February 22d, 1875, at noon, DAVID E. PARK, in his 57th year.

The funeral will take place from his late residence No. 191 Fayette street, Allegheny city, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, February 24th, at 2:30 o'clock. No further notice will be given.

PUBLIC REPORT OF A POLICEMAN.

I have not enjoyed good health for several years past, yet have not allowed it to interfere with my labor. Every one belonging to the laboring class knows the inconvenience of being obliged to labor when the body, from debility, almost refuses to perform its daily task. I never was a believer in dosing with medicines; but, having heard the VEGETINE spoken of so highly, was determined to try it, and shall never regret that determination. As a tonic (which every one needs at some time) it surpasses anything I ever heard of. It invigorates the whole system; it is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood. There are many of my acquaintances who have taken it, and all unite in praise of its satisfactory effect.

Especially among the aged class of people, it imparts to them the one thing most needful in old age—nights of calm, sweet repose, thereby strengthening the mind as well as the body. One aged lady, who has been suffering through life from Scrofula, and has become blind from its effects, having tried many remedies, with no favorable result, was induced by friends to try the VEGETINE. After taking a few bottles, she obtained such great relief that she expressed a wish for her sight, that she might be able to look upon the man who had sent her such a blessing.

Yours respectfully,
O. H. P. HODGE, Police Officer, Station 6.
BOSTON, Mass., May 9, 1871.

HEARTFELT PRAYER.

ST. PAUL, August 22, 1864.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I should be wanting in gratitude, if I failed to acknowledge what the VEGETINE has done for me. I was attacked about eleven months since with Bronchitis, which settled into Consumption. I had night sweats and fever chills; was distressed for breath, and frequently spit blood; was all emaciated, very weak, and so low that my friends thought my case hopeless.

I was advised to make a trial of the VEGETINE, which, under the providence of God, has cured me. That he may bless the use of your medicine to others as he has to me, and that his divine grace may attend you, is the heartfelt prayer of your admiring humble servant,

BENJAMIN PETTINGILL.

P. S.—Mine is but one among the many cures your medicine has effected in this place. B. P.

MAKE IT PUBLIC.

SOUTH BOSTON, February 9, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have heard from very many sources of the great success of VEGETINE in cases of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Catarrh and other diseases of kindred nature. I make no hesitation in saying that I *know* VEGETINE to be the most reliable remedy for Catarrh and General Debility.

My wife has been troubled with Catarrh for many years, and at times very badly. She has thoroughly tried every supposed remedy that we could hear of, and with all this she has for several years been gradually growing worse, and the discharge from the head was excessive and very offensive.

She was in this condition when she commenced to take VEGETINE; I could see that she was improving on the second bottle. She continued taking the VEGETINE until she had used from twelve to fifteen bottles. I am now happy in informing you and the public (if you choose to make it public) that she is entirely cured, and VEGETINE accomplished the cure after nothing else would. Hence I feel justified in saying that VEGETINE is the most reliable remedy, and would advise all suffering humanity to try it, for I believe it to be a good, honest, vegetable medicine, and I shall not hesitate to recommend it. I am, &c., respectfully,

L. C. CARDELL,
Store 451 Broadway.

VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cleanses and cures ulceration, cures constipation and regulates the bowels.

Has Entirely Cured Me.

BOSTON, October, 1870.

MR. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—My daughter, after having a severe attack of whooping cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend she tried the VEGETINE and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health.

I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the VEGETINE for this complaint and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the VEGETINE to others with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood, it is pleasant to take, and I can cheerfully recommend it.

JAMES MORSE, [illegible] Athens street.

Sold by All Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. EDMUNDSON & SONS,

UPHOLSTERS,

REMOVED TO NO. 139 LIBERTY STREET,

FOOT OF FIFTH AVENUE.

FURNITURE, BEDDING AND CURTAIN GOODS.

PICKERSGILL, LYONS & Co.

141 WOOD STREET,

Invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, PHOTOGRAPHS, SMALL PORCLAIN PAINTINGS, PHOTOGRAPH AND PICTURE FRAMES, LOOKING GLASSES, etc., which they offer at very low prices.

WALTER P. MARSHALL

WALL PAPER.

No. 47 Irwin (NOW SEVENTH) Street.

CARPETING.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

Before Removing to our NEW STOREROOMS,

NOS. 115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,

We invite the attention of all persons wishing to purchase

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Druggets, Crumb Cloths,

Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Lambrequins, Piano and Table Covers,

And all Goods in our line, to give us a call, as we wish to close our entire stock.

WELTY BROS. 106 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

CINCINNATI, February 23, 1875.

River eleven feet one inch, and rising. The weather is cloudy, with light rain. Arrived—Paragon, New Orleans; Ella, White river; H. S. Turner, Memphis.

CAIRO, February 23, 1875.

Arrived—Fisk, Paducah and return. River 17 feet, and falling. Weather clear and warm; mercury 60.

NEW ORLEANS, February 23, 1875.

No arrivals. Departed—Bismarck, St. Louis. Weather clear and warm.

VICKSBURG, February 23, 1875.

Up—Church, Helena. Down—Belle Lee. Weather warm; raining all day. The river fell one foot six inches.

MEMPHIS, February 23, 1875.

The river fell 3 inches. The weather is warm and raining. Arrived—Legal Tender, White river. Departed—Belle of Texas, Pine Bluff; City of Vicksburg, for Vicksburg.

ST. LOUIS, February 23, 1874.

The mild weather of the past few days has considerably weakened the ice in the river here, and to-day the harbor boat, Ely Smith, and several ferry boats and tugs have been ice mashing, with great effect. Broad channels have been cut on both sides of the river from the bridge as far down as the arsenal, and to-morrow the work will be continued, and probably most of the ice in the harbor will be so broken up that when the break-up comes, little damage will be done to steamers and other craft at this port. The river has risen about a foot, and if the rise and warm weather continue two or three days longer, we shall have an open river and a resumption of navigation after a two months' embargo. At an adjourned meeting of the Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company, Wm. F. Davidson was elected President, John Shealter Secretary, and P. S. Davidson General Superintendent. Some of the Board do not recognize the legality of their action, and will hold a meeting to consult as to the proper course to pursue in the matter.

LOUISVILLE, February 23, 1875.

River rising, with 6 feet in the canal and 4 feet in Indian chute. Light rain all day. Ice rapidly disappearing. Arrived—Alex Swift and tow, and Nashville, Cincinnati; Vint Shinkle, Aurora. Departed—Swift and tow and Nashville, Tennessee river; Vint Shinkle, Memphis; Mary Houston, New Orleans; Shannon and General Lytle, Cincinnati.

MEMPHIS, February 23.—The following dispatch is just received by the Hernando Insurance Co.

JACKSONPORT, ARK., February 23.—The steamer Cora Bell was burned this side of Pocohontas. One hundred and fifteen bales of cotton were lost.

EVANSVILLE, February 23, 1875.

It rained lightly all day, with prospects of continuance; mercury 48 to 58; wind from east. Up—Susie Silver, 8:30 P. M.; Minneola, Geo. Roberts and J. W. Mills, 8 A. M.; Pat Cleburne, 12:30 P. M.; Arlington, 2 P. M. Down—Jos. Howard, 9:30 P. M.; Charles Bodman, 1:30 A. M.; Alice, 7; Arkansas Belle, 5; Florence Lee, 6:30. The Morning Star and Grey Eagle came out Greene river today. The Eagle leaves at 10 A. M. for Louisville. Packets have big trips. The Minneola added 1,800 bags of corn and 150 tons of pig iron, and left at 7 P. M. Business active.

NASHVILLE, February 23, 1875.

River about on a stand; 7 feet 9 inches large on the shoals. Raining most all day.

MRS. JANE PHILLIPS, the venerable mother of Captain W. B. and J. Gus. Phillips, died at the residence of the latter son, in Newport, Ky., Monday morning, aged seventy-nine years. She was a native of Westmoreland county, Pa.

A BARGE containing upwards of twenty thousand bushels of coal sunk on Saturday, in thirty feet of water, at Pumpkin Patch. It belonged to Bigley, of Pittsburgh. The towboat Bixley tried to save it, but there was a rotten place in the bottom of the boat, and she sunk in five minutes.

Money to Loan.

I am prepared to loan money on the new *A. V. R. R. bonds* as collateral: $20,000 to loan on mortgages.

For sale, 50 shares Lawrence R. R. stock.

GEO. B. HILL, No. 75 Fourth avenue.

Save and Accumulate.

There is nothing that accumulates so rapidly as interest. All time deposits in the Franklin Savings Bank, No. 171 Federal street, Allegheny, draw interest. MWF.

Franklin Savings Bank.

Deposits of *one dollar* and upwards received at the Franklin Savings Bank, 171 Federal street, Allegheny. MWF

Erickson, The Tailor,

has a new stock bought for cash; cheap rent, does his own cutting, and can make a cheaper suit than any first-class tailor in the city.

No. 24 Smithfield street.

RODNEY & SMITH,

UNDERTAKERS

No. 39 Ohio Street, Allegheny.

Coffins and Caskets of all kinds and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Also, Hearses and Carriages furnished at the lowest rates.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.

ASSETS, $4,686,812.96.

Insurance Co. of North America

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth Avenue.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

43 SOUTH DIAMOND ST., Allegheny.

W. W. MARTIN..........President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON..........Secretary.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR Ward's Bread

BAKERY,

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THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at 8 o'clock, the great Soldene Specialty,

GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

DROGAN.....MISS EMILY SOLDENE

Scale of Prices—Admission 75c and $1. Reserved seats 25 and 50c extra according to location. Sale of seats to commence at Hale's Music Store, 103 Smithfield street, Monday, 9 A. M., Feb. 22.

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Complimentary Testimonial

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MR. CLEMENT TETEDOUX

By the GOUNOD CLUB,

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 2.

Martha	Mrs. M. A. Woodward
Nancy	Miss Gertrude Philleo
Lionel	Mr. Paul Zimmerman
Tristian	Mr. Clarence Rinehart
Plunkett	Mr. Paul Boehmo
Sheriff	Mr. James Rebout

GRAND CHORUS OF 60 VOICES. NEW COSTUMES. GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.

Conductor..........Mr. Clement Tetedoux
Leader..........Mr. George Toerge

Admission, $1. Reserved seats, $1.50. Reserved seats will be sold at the Store of Messrs. H. Kleber & Bro., on Friday, 26th, at 9 A. M.

GRAND CHARITY CONCERT.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.

LIBRARY HALL.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 26, for the joint benefit of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for the Friendless and the Ladies' Relief Society of Allegheny, by the very best amateur talent of these cities. The ladies and gentlemen who kindly volunteer to give this entertainment include such names as Misses Wallace, Colville and Atkinson, Mrs. Courtney and Benney, and Messrs. Mellor, Everson, Irwin, Breed and Colville. With these names and for these noble charities, Library Hall should be filled to overflowing. Tickets to be had of the lady managers of the societies, H. Kleber & Bro., and at a number of the more prominent drug stores. A limited number of reserved seats will be sold at $1.50, sale commencing at H. Kleber & Bro.'s, Wood street (where a plan of the Hall can be seen), Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

fe24:n39

DINNER AT CITY HALL FOR the Benefit of the PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY

Home for the Friendless,

FROM 12 M. TO 2 P. M.,

ON FEBRUARY 25th and 26th, 1875.

TICKETS 75 CENTS.

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DUQUESNE GREYS,

And Promenade Concert by the

GREAT WESTERN BAND,

For the Benefit of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for the Friendless.

Thursday Evening, February 26th.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

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